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SHENGWUXUE TONGBAO [BULLETIN OF BIOLOGY], Sep 82 60

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

STEADY PROGRESS NOTED IN WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS

[Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Chong Yi [6850 0001]]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was held, the water and soil conservation work of Gansu Province has implemented the party Central Committee's guideline "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and improving" conscientiously on matters concerning strengthening of management and exploitation of potential and thus achieved further benefit from the existing water conservation facilities. At the same time, new facilities were constructed according to the actual capability of the province and concrete results were achieved.

In recent years, after the emphasis of water conservation work was shifted to better management, the emphasis was placed on discovering the weaknesses, reinforcing and eliminating risk from dangerous reservoirs, lining culverts, supplementing the field construction work and repairing mechanical and electrical equipment. As a result, various existing water resources were fully utilized, water was conserved, expanded irrigation results were achieved through planned water usage, and diversified operation was developed. A large amount of effort was spent on the establishment and strengthening of water conservation management responsibility system, especially in order to match the new rural situation, and good results were obtained. At the same time, the water conservation front also undertook the construction of some new facilities according to its actual capability. In the past 3 years or so, a total of 5 medium and small reservoirs were constructed, 2,250 km of high standard culvert was laid, 3,310 km of rural electric transmission line was built, more than 553,000 mu of irrigated field were added, more than 2,600 new auxiliary wells were dug, and some other projects were completed to provide drinking water for both men and animals, including more than 146,000 new wells which solved the drinking water problem for 470,000 people and 460,000 cattle and sheep.

The water and soil conservation work of this province put emphasis on the treatment of small river basins mainly by planting trees and growing grasses. From [illegible], when the project was started, until the first half of this year, various projects related to the treatment of 34.89 million square kilometers of flood basin, afforestation of more than 3,134,800 mu, establishment of more than 202,700 mu of mountain forest reserve, more than 1,354,000 mu of grassed waste land, and more than 218,200 mu of mountain slope grass reserve have been completed. Construction of horizontal terraced fields, horizontal strip fields, compacted sandy fields, ditches and flood ditches has substantially progressed on the foundation established in 1978.

Within 3 and 1/2 years, according to incomplete statistics obtained by the concerned unit, the number of small river basins that have been treated has increased from 198 (river basins bigger than 10 square kilomers in area) in 1980 to 649 (including river basins bigger and smaller than 10 square kilometers in area) this year. The area scheduled to be treated this year alone reaches 410 square kilometers. An area of 277.24 square kilometers has already been treated in the first half of this year, amounting to 58 percent more than that accomplished in the same period last year.

9113
CSO: 5000/4102

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

AERIAL GRASS SOWING--Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--In 1979, China began to use aircraft in sowing fodder grass in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on an experimental basis. By the end of 1981, the area of aerially sown fodder grass had reached 1.1 million mu. The 3 years' experience shows that aerial sowing has the advantages of low cost, even distribution of seed and the possibility of sowing a large area in a short time. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 17 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

PLANTED WHEAT--By 20 October, Anhui's Suxian Prefecture had planted 6.7 million mu of wheat, accounting for 89 percent of the planned acreage, which is 7.5 million mu. [OW281309 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 82]

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--Hefei, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--The total industrial and agricultural output value of Fengyang County, Anhui Province, in 1980 was 144 million yuan; the annual increase of 7.2 percent. The county's total industrial and agricultural output value in 1982 is expected to reach 270 million yuan. Fengyang's total grain output in 1979 was 440 million jin compared with 295 million jin in the previous year. In 1980, it shot up to 502 million jin. This year, it is expected to reach 710 million jin. The county's average per-mu grain output has stood at 600 jin to 700 jin. Greater efforts can easily push it to over 1,000 jin, bringing the county's annual total grain output to 1 billion jin. The county sold to the state 235 million jin of surplus grain in 1981. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 17 Oct 82 OW]

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION--At a recent meeting, the Anhui Provincial People's Government decided to inaugurate a provincial water and soil conservation commission and called on all localities and units to fully understand the importance and urgency of doing a good job in water and soil conservation and to regard it as a fundamental plan for maintaining ecological balance in the interest of future generations. The commission is composed of responsible comrades of the Provincial Planning Commission, Agricultural Commission, Scientific and Technological Commission, Financial Office and Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/22

'BAN YUE TAN' ON OBJECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

HK220933 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 19, 10 Oct 82 pp 8-10

[Article by Chen Kaiguo [7115 7030 0948]: "A Talk On the Strategic Objectives for Agricultural Development"]

[Text] Agriculture is one of the strategic areas in fulfilling the general fighting goal of constructing our country's economy in the next 20 years, and bears an important responsibility. This is because agriculture is the basis of the national economy; only when the problem of feeding the population has been solved can other things be developed; and also because our country, a socilist state with a population of 1 billion, can only depend on its own manpower and natural resources for feeding the population and fulfilling the other demands of economic construction. Giving priority to agriculture in economic construction is an important strategic decision based on our national conditions and our past experiences.

Based on the requirements of the strategic goal for our country's economic construction in the next 20 years, the strategic objectives for agricultural development can be summed up as follows: on the one hand, we must increase the quantity of agricultural products to meet the demands of the ever-growing national eocnomy; and on the other, we must strive for a relatively high growth of the GNP by the turn of the century, and help the peasants to steadily increase their income and achieve a comfortable standard of living as soon as possible.

Agriculture is different from industry in that its growth rate is usually lower. Therefore, although our general fighting goal is to quadruple the total annual industrial and agricultural output within 20 years, this does not mean that the total agricultural output value will also quadruple. On the one hand, we must be aware that following the development of the social economy, the composition of the total annual industrial and agricultural output will change--the proportion of the total agricultural output value will gradually decrease while that of the total output value of industry will gradually increase. On the other hand, we must also keep in mind that the agricultural population makes up the majority of our population and this situation will not change significantly for quite a long time to come. For this reason, the proportion of the total agricultural output value in the total industrial and agricultural output value should not and will not undergo a drastic decrease following the increase of the production level of agriculture. In short, the total agricultural output value will increase at a rate lower than that of the total industrial and agricultural output value.

As to the quantity of products, we ask for a steady increase in the total quantity of various agricultural products to meet the demands created by the development of the whole national economy. Our most important aim is that the annual per capita distribution or grain must reach around 800 jin by the year 2000, while industrial crop production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery must be further developed. In particular, the increase in those agricultural and sideline products used as raw materials for light industry must keep pace with the increase of the light industrial output value. At present, 68.5 percent of the light industiral output value of our country depends on agriculture for raw materials; and the light industrial output value in turn accounts for half of the total industrial output value. Therefore, there is no doubt about the importance of the production of those agricultural and sideline products used as raw materials for light industry.

To fulfill the above-mentioned requirement is a formidable goal for our country's agriculture. However, it can be achieved through hard work because both the objective and subjective conditions for achieving it are there.

The key issues and main problems in attaining the target in the quantity of agricultural products concern grain. In general, most of the cultivable land in our country has been exploited, and the farmable land not yet exploited is rather limited. The population is growing, while the plots of land assigned for grain cultivation will be further decreased following the rational readjustment of the crop planting layout. This situation demands that we do everything we can to solve the grain problem. 1) The sowing area for grain should basically be fixed and must not be reduced; 2) Population growth must be brought under strict control within a plan; and 3) We must try hard to improve both conditions for production and economic returns in order that the grain production per unit area will increase steadily. All of these factors are necessary and indispensable. We will be able to attain the proposed target if we can keep our population under 1.2 billion, fix the sowing area for grain at about 1.7 billion mu by the turn of the century and keep grain production increasing annually by 10 jin per mu based on the 1980 figure.

In the 10 years from 1970 to 1980, our country's grain output per mu rose from 268 jin to 364 jin, an increase of 9.6 jin per year. In the 3 years from 1978 to 1981, the annual increase of grain output was 13 jin per mu. Therefore, an annual grain output increase of 10 jin for the next 20 years is not a high target. As the production responsibility system has been extensively implemented and is being gradually consolidated, the enthusiasm of the peasants in production is high and economic returns are being improved. In addition, given the gradual improvement of production conditions, the popularized application of technology, and other factors, we can state that it is quite hopeful that the grain output per unit area will increase.

Although we have suffered from natural disasters and "leftist" mistakes in the 30 years since the founding of the PRC, we have still managed to increase our grain output by 100 billion jin every 5-6 years. To be sure, there will [illegible] nature. However, working mistakes will [illegible] bound to develop more rapidly under the [illegible] laid down by the party's central authorities. [illegible] the total grain output be more than 390 billion jin [illegible] achieved through hard work.

[illegible] increase in total output value is concerned, there are [illegible] conditions. Generally speaking, our country's agriculture [illegible] this is exactly the reason why our potential for agri- [illegible] tapped up. Although our country has a long history of [illegible] in agriculture has only just begun. Therefore the [illegible] for agriculture in our country are bright.

[illegible] great reserves of manpower and natural resources which provide [illegible] for comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. At the moment, agriculture [illegible] accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total agricultural output value of [illegible] while forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery only account for a little more than one-third. Planting has never completely dominated agriculture in our country, either in terms of the utilization of resources or in terms of historical tradition. It was only due to the influence of [illegible] "leftist" mistakes that forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery were left in a backward state, restricted from developing [illegible]. The developments of the last few years have shown that the prospect for development in these sectors is bright. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have begun to take the road [illegible] development under the guidance of the party's correct policies. [illegible] the growth rates of animal husbandry and sideline production have been especially high. In 1981, the output value of animal husbandry increased by [illegible] percent over 1978 and that of sideline production increased by 40 percent; [illegible] higher than the overall growth in the value of agricultural output. [illegible] we continue to conscientiously implement the guideline of [illegible] grain production and vigorously promoting a diversified [illegible] to attain the strategic aim of a drastic increase in the [illegible] agricultural output value.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON FRESHWATER FISHERY POLICY

OW301215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently approved and circulated the "Report on Speeding up the Development of Freshwater Fishery," submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. They also issued a circular.

The circular says: Due to the fact that China has a large population and limited cultivated land, how to feed its population becomes the primary issue. We must do our outmost to develop grain production without slackening our efforts. While devoting our efforts to develop grain production, we must make use of the vast mountainous districts, hills, grasslands, waters, beaches and other resources to develop animal husbandry and the aquatic products industry and gradually change the population's eating habits. This is not only badly required, but also completely attainable. While trying to do a good job in oceanic fishery, we should, from now on, actively develop freshwater fishery, especially the aquatics breeding industry. All this can be run by the state, collectives and individuals, with stress on fostering KDY and specialized households. This guiding thought should be thoroughly implemented into the work of the aquatic products industry.

The circular says: In the field of freshwater fishery, it is necessary to relax our policies continuously in order to enliven the economy, bring into full play the initiative from all quarters and increase aquatic products' marketability percentage. Some methods mentioned in the ministry's report are possible and beneficial, and therefore we hope that the party committees and governments at various level would pay attention to water usage in the same way that they pay to cultivated land. We also hope they would give dur attention to freshwater fishery, put it on their conference agenda, make several serious endeavors annually and try to solve some practical problems effectively by taking useful steps in light of reality. It may take 8 or 10 years' solid work to attain the nation's target of producing 4 or 5 million dun of aquatic products annually so that the problem of fish supply shortage can be lessened. In the meantime, they should stirve to make the peasants better-off as soon as possible by encouraging the development of other industries, such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and so on.

The ministry's report points out: In order to speed up the development of freshwater fishery, we must establish various forms of production responsibility system, put into effect the different types of integrated management; we must adopt a correct purchasing and marketing policy in order to expand production, increase the percentage of marketable products and animate the markets of aquatic products; we must also popularize the technological work of freshwater fishery successfully by taking concrete scientific and technical measures. As to the construction and restoration of water areas in various localities, we must incorporate them into the plan for agricultural capital construction, so that agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry will be administered in an integrated way. On the basis of gaining a clear picture of natural resources and doing a good job in zoning, every locality should work out its development plans and measures for their implementation; it should see to it that these plans are supervised and carried out, step by step. Every locality should also pay special attention to maintaining orderly fishery production so that the producers' interests can be secured. Severe punishment will be imposed in accordance with the law upon those who do great damage to the aquatic products resources or disrupt fishery production.

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

CHICKEN FARM--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Construction of the Beijing Table Chicken Joint Enterprise, the biggest of its kind in China designed to produce 10 million chickens for the market annually, has begun, according to city officials. The enterprise is planned to include a purebred chicken farm, a breeding chicken farm, a hatchery, a demonstration table chicken farm, a slaughterhouse, a cold storage facility and a fodder workshop is scheduled to be basically completed in 1984 and go into operation in 1985. Located in Beijing's Changping County, the enterpirse will be jointly run by Huadu Livestock, Industrial and Commercial Joint Enterprise and the service department of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. Most of the chicks will be distributed to rural people's communes and specialized families where they are to be raised before sent to the enterprise for sale. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 24 Oct 82 OW]

FARMING GROWS--Beijing, 27 October (XINHUA)--The circulation of magazines and papers on farming sciences is increasing, according to a recent forum on magazines and papers of popular farming sciences. The variety of magazines and papers on farming sciences now numbers 24, compared to nine in 1979. Statistics show that a combined circulation of 16 major magazines and paper reaches 1.37 million. In addition, there are various local publications. For example, 175 counties in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Hunan Provinces have 178 publications on farming sciences. Many of these publications are illustrated and inexpensive and so found favor with the peasants. Most of those magazines, papers and other publications provide information on agrotechniques according to the local demand. The agrotechnique items carried by the publications are practical and readable, resulting in higher output of crops and livestock. In recent years, peasants' interest in new farming methods has been growing along with the adoption of the responsibility system in the communes and the development of diversified economy. The government has urged rural workers and agrotechnicians to disseminate agrotechniques in various ways. Training courses, lectures and technical fairs have been set up to spread new farming know-hows in rural areas. Agrotechnicians and self-educated experts often tour nearby villages to give guidence. [Text] [OW271103 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 4020/18

BRIEFS

NORTHWEST SHELTER BELTS--Lanzhou, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--A massive shelter belt network in northwest China has placed 440,000 of the region's 1.2 million hectares of irrigated farmland under protection, according to local authorities. The network, started in the early 1970's by collective efforts, is part of the north China "great green wall" project and is designed to provide protection from sandstorms and the hot, dry winds traditionally plaguing the region. The network covers the Gansu corridor, the Inner Mongolia Yellow River irrigation area, and the irrigation area covered by the Yellow River diversion project in the Ningxia Hui autonomous reigon, the three major irrigation areas in northwest China. These areas have a total acreage of nearly 1.5 million hectares of farmland. But sandstorms and dry winds used to depress farm output. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 22 Oct 82 OW]

SUMMER GRAINS--The responsibility system in agricultural production has stimulated the peasants in Qingyang prefecture, Gansu Province, to produce more summer grains. The prefecture has a good crop of summer grains this year. By 6 September, it had purchased 85 million jin of summer grains, overfulfilling the purchasing plan by 7.5 percent. Wuwei County, in the same province, had purchased 78 million jin of summer grains as of 8 September, fulfilling 73 percent of the purchasing plan. [SK122238 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By 10 September, the Guangxi region had overfulfilled its quota for the harvest of summer grain, including paddy rice, corn and soya beans, by 3 percent. The counties and communes which have now not fulfilled their harvest quotas still continue to step up the grain harvest. Those which have fulfilled or overfulfilled their harvest quotas began harvesting negotiated price grain. [HK230217 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CSO: 4007/22

NINE BILLION JIN WHEAT HARVEST REPORTED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Province Triumphs Over Serious Summer Drought For a Summer Grain Harvest Totaling 9 Billion Jin. All-Around Promotion of Responsibility Systems, Spread of Scientific Techniques, and Strict Attention to Key Measures For Increasing Yields. Total Area Decreased by 4.28 Million Mu From Last Year, But Total Output Increased By More Than 500 Million Jin With Increases in Yields By 43 Jin Per Unit of Area"]

[Text] By way of greeting the great convening of the 12th Party Central Committee with real actions, Hebei Province has relayed the happy news of a bumper summer grain harvest. According to statistics dated 20 August from the Provincial Statistical Bureau, an output totaling 9 billion jin has been harvested from the province's 34.01 million mu of summer grain crops with yields averaging 265 jin per mu. The area sown was 4.28 million mu less than last year, yet output increased by 510 million jin for an average increase in yields of 43 jin per mu. In the province's five major wheat growing prefectures of Changzhou, Hengshui, Baoding, Xingtai, and Tangshan, output increased. A large number of counties having fairly tremendous increases in yields appeared, among them Julu, Guangzong, Qingxian, Cangxian, Jiaohe, Dongguang, Fucheng, Weixian, Jingxian, and Huanghua, which had increases of more than double. Qiu County, Qinghe County, Xian County, Jize County, Pingxiang County, Gaoyang County, Dingxing County, Dacheng County, and Wuqiao County had increases greater than 50 percent. Shijiazhuang Prefecture, which has always been renowned as a high wheat producing prefecture, had yields this year averaging slightly more than 460 jin per mu despite a drop in yields occassioned by fairly serious disasters. In amount of grain handed over to fulfill state purchase quotas, it stood first in the province.

Once the summer harvest was over, all jurisdictions conscientiously summarized experiences in the bumper harvest for use in guiding the growing of wheat this fall to achieve a bumper harvest next summer. All jurisdictions unanimously believed the fundamental experiences of this summer's bumper harvest to have been the following four:

1. Agricultural production responsibility systems showed tremendous power in achieving this summer's bumper grain harvest. More than 210,000 of the somewhat more than 230,000 production teams in the province's wheat growing area

instituted various forms of wheat production responsibility systems. This amounted to about 90 percent of the total number of production teams. Of this number, 70 percent instituted "double contracting" systems of responsibility [contracting of fixed output quotas based on households, and contracting of full responsibility for task completion by households]. Practice has shown that whenever a unit did a good job of responsibility systems, varying degrees of increase in output resulted. Thirteen of the [illegible] production brigades in Wangtongzhuang Commune in Gaoyi County instituted responsibility systems, and their wheat yields increased by more than 100 jin per mu as compared with last year to exceed 500 jin. Meanwhile, in those production brigades that did not institute responsibility systems, yields were only 400 jin per mu, a 200 jin drop as compared with last year.

2. Carrying forward of the spirit of the foolish old man [who moved a mountain] to persevere in struggle against drought to achieve a bumper harvest. Hebei Province is located in the semi-arid region of North China. Many years experience have made people realize that spring drought has virtually become a natural law. They key to achieving a bumper summer harvest lies in combating drought by irrigating. Last fall, virtually all wheatfields were planted only by combating drought to create soil moisture. Once the wheat sprouts had appeared above the ground, no soaking rain fell for between 100 and 200 days. In order to triumph over the drought, all jurisdictions fully used existing water conservancy facilities while at the same time setting up various small water conservancy projects requiring little investment and providing quick results. Individual peasant households, or several peasant households in association, invested in the sinking and equipping of wells all over the province. Statistics from only several prefectures including Shijiazhuang and Baoding show that since last winter several hundred thousand wells were sunk. In places in which freshwater in shallow strata was fairly abundant, there was an upsurge in hand pump vacuum wells for combat against drought by watering the wheat. According to end of May statistics from units concerned, the number of hand pump vacuum wells in the province had grown to 380,000 and the wheatfields for which quite a number of peasant households were responsible relied on hand pump wells for the harvest of between 600 and 700 jin per mu. In order to make the most of the effectiveness of existing water conservancy facilities in irrigating the soil, for 70 percent of the pump wells in the province, management and use responsibility systems were instituted to make full use of the effectiveness of pump wells in combating drought by irrigating the land.

3. Vigorous spread of knowledge of scientific techniques to translate the fruits of research directly into productivity. Beginning with preparations for fall wheat planting last year, all jurisdictions devoted strict attention to the scientific farming of fields. In addition to passing on to the broad masses of cadres and people knowledge about scientific techniques for growing wheat, emphasis was given three things: First was readjustment of crop variety patterns. In medium and low yield areas having fairly poor water, fertilizer, and soil conditions for production, in particular, varieties requiring much water and fertilizer were exchanged for varieties in which needs for water and fertilizer are low and that have fairly strong resistance to drought. In the two prefectures of Changzhou and Hengshui alone, almost 1 million mu was thus readjusted. Second was increased fertilization with phosphate and cake

[illegible] report an average fertilization with phos-[illegible] per mu for the province as a whole, a very [illegible] increase over last year. Use of cake residues as fertilizer totaled [illegible] million jin, [illegible] million jin more than the previous year. Third [illegible] of the role of scientific and technical personnel, particularly [illegible] agreements in all prefectures between a [illegible] scientific and technical personnel and production teams or households, [illegible] vigorous impetus to mass scientific farming and care of wheat.

[illegible] ration of forces for a concerted attack on medium and low yield [illegible]. The wheat growing area of Hebei province is large, but outputs [illegible]. The greatest potential for increases in yields is in medium and low yield prefectures. In this connection, all jurisdictions made [illegible] outputs of medium and low yield what growing areas the center of their efforts. Leadership forces, technical forces, material supply, and ap[illegible] of funds were all directed to caring for medium and low yield areas, [illegible] potential for increased yields from every link in medium and low yield areas being tapped. The broad masses of cadres and people in medium and low yield areas were also stirred to make improvements, to actively invest their labor, contribute manure, and invest funds in changing production conditions and in intensive farming. This year 59 of the 67 counties in the province that had increased yields were medium and low yield counties, and all 13 of the counties in which the increases in yields were greatest, were in medium and low yield areas.

[illegible] the broad masses of cadres and people in the province's wheat growing areas are in process of borrowing these experiences, studying them, and formulating measures for gaining a bumper harvest next summer. First is active [illegible] for fall sowing of wheat with the determination to plant up to new [illegible] provide new levels of care so that next summer's output will show a [illegible] large breakthrough.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLANS FOR 1983 SUMMER GRAIN BUMPER HARVEST STRESSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "On-Time Planting of Wheat in Sufficient Amount and Well To Achieve Bumper Summer Harvest Next Year"]

[Text] The beginning of autumn [around 7 August] has passed and soon it will be the wheat planting season. While intensifying autumn field care to gain a bumper summer harvest, the broad masses of rural cadres and people should take firmly in hand preparations for wheat planting. On-time planting of wheat in sufficient amounts and well to achieve a bumper summer harvest next year is a major task that will brook no delay in rural villages.

Wheat is Hebei Province's major crop, and it is also a grain favored by the people in cities and countryside alike. As the people's standard of living rises, the wheat production situation increasingly becomes a focal point in handling the relationships among the country, the collective, and individuals. Consequently, planting wheat well and in sufficient quantities to achieve a bumper grain harvest next year is a necessity for the country, a necessity for the peasants, and a necessity for the people in cities and the countryside. It is also a necessity for economic plans and for markets. It is not only an economic responsibility for the broad masses of cadres in wheat growing areas, but also a political responsibility. Food to eat is the number one important issue. We should have a new perception of the position of wheat in grain production and in the entire national economy. For the past 3 years, the province has experienced continuous drought, and the achievements of the broad masses of cadres and people in wheat growing areas in performing arduous labor to bring in rather good wheat harvests should be affirmed. However, we should also realize in a one divides into two way that wheat production is truly a weak link in grain production. Therefore, we should make up our minds that next summer's total grain output will reach a new level.

Right now in the wheat producing areas, the broad masses of cadres and people are preparing wheat planting plans and making all the preparations necessary for sowing. It should be appreciated that as a result of several years readjustment, the crop patterns of the province's farming industry have been largely made rational. At the present stage, so long as no great changes take place in the conditions of production and no major breakthroughs occur in production technology, the area sown to grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops should be stabilized where it is. In deciding just how much wheat should be planted, the masses should be fully aroused for democratic discussion and the area to be sown to wheat decided on the basis of climate, water conservancy, fertilizer, and such conditions having a bearing on the growing of wheat, proceeding from overall agricultural crop patterns and economic effectiveness. Areas getting lots of summer rain should adapt general methods to local circumstances, planting as much more as possible. In the implementation of wheat planting plans, we should both guard against "blind direction" on the part of leaders, and also guard against taking a laissez-faire attitude. It is both necessary to adhere to state plans and programs and to honor the self-determination of production teams and of the masses in farming. In connection with implementation of wheat planting plants, all jurisdictions should stir the masses to summarize the lessons of experience during the past several years in wheat production. The major current difficulty in developing wheat is a lack of water conservancy resources; therefore it is necessary to prepare ideologically, materially, and technologically to combat drought to achieve a bumper harvest. Right now it is necessary to make use of the rainy season to store water, to conserve water, and to preserve soil moisture, to promote and further improve pump well management responsibility systems, to actively open up underground freshwater in shallow strata, and to sink wells and equip them in a planned way in ditch irrigation areas lacking wells and in shallow well areas. Deep well areas should actively do a good job in the equipping of pump wells, in making repairs to prevent seepage from field ditches, and in developing spray irrigation. In the growing of dryland wheat, the technique of sowing in furrows should be actively promoted, and resistant varieties as well as other mass methods used to combat drought to sow seeds and protect seedlings. Through the use of various measures to combat drought, an overwhelming majority of wheatfields can be made to have sufficient moisture in time for sowing to lay a fine foundation for a bumper wheat harvest.

The key to a rise in wheat production and achieving a bumper grain harvest next summer is use of every available means to increase yields per unit of area to increase total output. All communes and brigades in wheat producing areas should devote attention to readjustment of crop patterns for various varieties, to increased fertilization, to planting as early as possible, to sensible planning of farming methods, to sensible and scientific use of water, and a series of such specific techniques. The crops sown this spring for autumn harvesting were sown early, which was extremely helpful for the clearing away of the previous crop to plant wheat. All jurisdictions should make full use of this advantageous situation, plan early, and act early so that more than 80 percent of wheat will be planted on time. In increasing wheat yields per unit of area, different regions will have to make specific arrangements and provide tailored guidance. A look at the present circumstances of [illegible] province shows that the key to increasing yields in medium yield areas lies in the spread of scientific techniques for bumper outputs. In low yield areas increases in yields will require mostly improvement in the water, fertilizer, and soil conditions basic to production, to intensive farming, and to promotion of conventional techniques. Increasing yields in high yield areas will depend on gradual breakthroughs in crop varieties, plus the adoption of comprehensive measures to increase yields that are instituted in each and every production brigade, and on each and every plot to realize balanced average increases in yields over large areas. In Hebei Province, medium and low yield wheatfields account for 80 percent of the total wheat growing area, and their output amounts to only somewhat more than 60 percent of total wheat output for the province as a whole. Beginning with this autumn's wheat planting, all jurisdictions should be sure to devote attention at the same time to three categories of regions, emphasizing medium and low yield fields and communes, and production brigades. Medium and low yield counties, communes, and brigades should strive for increases and make a fairly great contribution in realizing increased output plans for summer grain throughout the province.

This year a large number of advanced examples of great wheat yields increases in a year of major drought have appeared. Practice has shown that various forms of responsibility systems linked to wheat production have had tremendous power. All jurisdictions should diligently summarize experiences, further unify understanding, and unswervingly stabilize and perfect wheat production responsibility systems. In brigades where they have already been established, further stabilization should be done and their content further improved. Places that have withdrawn in mid-course this year should seek out the reasons, summarize the lessons of experience, respect the wishes of the masses, and make responsibility systems work. Brigades that have not instituted responsibility systems linked to production should arouse the masses to discuss them and take their establishment firmly in hand. Brigades that want to institute the contracting of small work segments for fixed remuneration should also be helped perfect them. There can positively be no further practice of "a big hullaballoo" or eating "out of a large common pot." Before wheat planting begins, every effort should be made to perfect the implementation of responsibility systems as the only way in which to make the most of the role of responsibility systems in planting wheat.

On-time planting of wheat in sufficient quantities and well to achieve a bumper summer harvest next year is a major task in agricultural production now. CPC committees and government at all levels should genuinely strengthen leadership, make clear divisions of labor, give full cooperation, and make concerted efforts to advance increased wheat production. Agricultural, industrial, commercial, supply and marketing, and grain departments concerned should establish a conception of the situation as a whole to make a contribution to this important matter of increased wheat production. Right now, emphasis should go to using existing material and technical forces well for full economic effectiveness. Agricultural departnents at all levels should emphasize technical direction, promote effective measures for increasing yields, breed superior varieties, and do a good job of technical contract agreements. They should change the situation of doing promotional work mechanically and routine administration of technical cadres. During the wheat planting season, all jurisdictions should assign large groups of technical cadres to specific points to learn and give guidance, making them responsible for specific communes, brigades, or demonstration areas, and signing agreements for technical promotion. From planting to harvesting, everything should be completely assigned. Individual units should formulate plans, divide work responsibilities, institute personal responsibility systems, and assure implementation of various wheat growing measures as wheat growing requirements dictate.

Right now the rural situation in Hebei Province is very good, and the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people has reached unprecedented heights. The 12th Central Committee, which is about to be convened, will evoke greater enthusiasm from the masses for acceleration of the building of socialist modernization. Let us through real action in the planting of wheat in sufficient quantities and well, and through new achievements in the building of the two civilizations [material and spiritual] greet the victorious convening of the 12th Central Committee!

94[illegible]
CSO: 4007/602

STATISTICS GIVEN ON INCOME, STANDARD OF LIVING INCREASES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Agriculture Department, Provincial Statistical Bureau: "Peasant Income Increases Tremendously; Standard of Living Rises Remarkably. Last Year Per Capita Net Rural Income in Hebei Province Was 204 Yuan, 90 Yuan More Than in 1978. Over a 3 Year Period, the Average Annual Per Capita Increase Was 30 Yuan, an Incremental Increase of 21.4 Percent"]

[Text] According to the Provincial Statistical Bureau, analysis of a survey of income for 898 commune member households shows that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, peasant income in Hebei Province has increased tremendously, and standards of living have risen remarkably. This was manifested in the following six ways:

1. Tremendous increase in commune members' net income. In 1981, average per capita annual net income was 204 yuan, 90 yuan more than in 1978, an 80 percent increase. During a 3 year period, the average annual per capita increase was 30 yuan, an incremental increase of 21.4 percent.

2. Commune member spending for living expenses increased, and the structure of consumption changed very greatly. In 1981, people spent an average of 165 yuan on living expenses, 70 yuan more than in 1978 for a 73.7 percent increase. This included 86 yuan spent for food, a 36.5 percent increase; 23 yuan spent for clothing, a 68.3 percent increase; 9 yuan spent for fuel, an 18.6 percent increase; 19 yuan spent for housing, a sixfold increase; and 25 yuan spent for consumables, a more than threefold increase. From the extent of increase in these several kinds of expenditures can be seen that accompanying increase in income has been a change in the priorities of spending for living expenses from the former food, clothing, fuel, consumables, and housing to food, consumables, clothing, housing, and fuel. Consumables and housing rose to the most important position for commune member households.

3. Quantities consumed of major commune member consumption goods increased overwhelmingly. A comparison of 1981 with 1978 shows that on the basis of average per capita quantity of consumption, consumption of edible oil was 3.9 jin, a 1.8 jin increase; consumption of meat was 10.8 jin, an increase of 4.2 jin; consumption of eggs was 1.7 jin, an increase of 0.6 jin, and consumption of poultry, fish, and shrimp also increased fairly greatly. Consumption of chemical

[illegible] wool fabrics, silks and satins also more than doubled. Consumption of grain, vegetables, cotton, cloth, and cotton correspondingly declined. In 1981, consumption of grain averaged 440 jin per capita, 16 jin less than in 1978. Vegetable consumption amounted to 196 jin, a 94 jin drop. Consumption of cotton cloth was 1.5 zhang, a per capita decrease of 9 cun. Consumption of cotton also declined.

4. Commune member living conditions also improved, and the cost of building new houses rose. As of the end of 1981, the average commune member household had [illegible] rooms, an increase of 0.63 rooms over 1978. On average, in each 100 newly built houses there were a total of 37 rooms, an increase of 17 rooms for an 85 percent increase. The average cost per room of new housing constructed was [illegible] yuan, the cost increasing 74 yuan per room for an almost one-third increase. Among newly built houses, 82 percent were of brick and wood or of steel-reinforced concrete.

5. Increase in quantities of durable goods owned by commune members. As of the end of 1981, each 100 commune member households had an average of 86 bicycles, 42 sewing machines, 69 radios, 57 clocks, 44 wristwatches (valued at more than 40 yuan each), and 251 large pieces of furniture. As compared with 1978, this represented a more than 30 percent increase, the most rapid increase being in watches, ownership of which increased by an average of 31 per 100 households for a 2.4 fold increase.

6. Commune member year end cash-on hand and bank savings increased several fold. At the end of 1981, each commune member had an average of 42.56 yuan in cash on hand or in bank savings, an increase of 24.17 yuan or 1.3 times more than at the end of 1978.

9432
CSO: 4007/602

AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE UP IN 1981

OW260610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Zhengzhou, 25 October (XINHUA)--Agricultural output value in Henan Province, China's major wheat and cotton grower, reached 12.130 million yuan in 1981, chalking up a 22.8 percent increase over 1978 and an average annual growth rate of 7.1 percent for the 3 years, the Provincial Statistical Bureau reported.

Grain output in 1981 was 23.1 million tons, 10.4 percent over 1978 or 3.3 percent annually. The summer grain harvest in 1982 hit a historical high of 11.35 million tons.

Cotton, in 1981, was affected by drought and low temperatures, but still yielded 355,000 tons, 51,000 tons less than the best yielding year of 1980. The increase over 1978 was 58.4 percent or 16.5 percent at an annual rate.

In the 3 years since 1978, the province has also reaped good harvests of oil-bearing crops, getting a record 560,000 tons in 1981, 2.3 times that of 1978. This year, the rapeseed output was 261,000 tons, 3.5 times that of 1978.

The volume of grain purchased by the state from the province in 1981 was 3.17 million tons, the best ever and up 32 percent over 1978. State purchases of summer grain this year was 2.13 million tons, an increase of 34.4 percent over 1978 and the best summer grain purchase in the past 30 years.

There was also a sustained increase in the number of draught animals, 6.07 million at the end of 1981, 921,000 more than 1978 or topping the previous record of 5.934 million in 1957. By the end of June this year, the number of animals reached 6.29 million.

Peasant income has also gone up in the past 3 years. In 1981, average per-capita income was 215.6 yuan as against only 104.7 yuan in 1978. A big increase is expected this year.

Compared with 1978, grain consumption in 1981 increased 3.1 percent, edible oil, 40.7 percent, meat, 50 percent and eggs, nearly 86 percent.

CSO: 4020/18

BRIEFS

FODDER INDUSTRY DEVELOPED--Henan has built 108 fodder processing plants throughout the province. The fodder industry has greatly developed along with the development of animal husbandry. The output of mixed fodder between Janaury and September amounted to 177.5 million jin, or 140 percent more than in the same period last year. The whole province now has 150,000 peasant households specializing in raising chickens, pigs and cattle. [HK281524 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/22

GOVERNMENT NOTICE ON YEAREND DISTRIBUTION

HK270723 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a notice demanding that all rural areas throughout the province do a good job of this year's yearend distribution and further develop the excellent rural situation by taking the spirit of the 12th Party Congress as guidance. The notice said: due to the implementation of the various forms of the production responsibility system, many new situations and new characteristics have appeared in this year's yearend distribution work. Various places must seriously analyze the new situation brought about by the implementation of the production responsibility system, study the new situation and solve new problems. It is necessary to promote this year's distribution work.

The notice said: grasping well the honoring of contracts is the key to promoting yearend distribution work. We must grasp well the calculation and honoring of contracts signed with commune members for agricultural production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, the personal responsibility contracts signed with cadres, and the technical contracts in relation to production. In promoting distribution, it is necessary to carry out education in "three considerations" among the peasants and correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. No matter which distribution method is implemented, it is necessary to comply with the regulations of the policy and contracts and give preference to dependents of armymen and martyrs, "five-guarantees households" and poor households. At the same time, it is necessary to make good arrangements for the reward and compensation for cadres, teachers of people-run schools and barefoot doctors. It is necessary to promote financial rectification of the communes and brigades in connection with distribution, and to set up and perfect the system of financial management. Since time is short for carrying out yearend distribution and there is a strong binding policy, various places must practically strengthen leadership and responsible comrades at all levels must personally carry out experiments, exert guidance according to the relevant category and promptly discover and solve problems.

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

SPECIAL PRODUCTS OUTPUT--This year, bumper harvests have been gathered of special agricultural products. Most of the varieties have increased their production and the marketing rate also has been raised. These special products comprise hemp, silkworm, tea, tobacco and fruits. At the same time, the processing industry has developed. Ten state-run horticultural farms in the province have been involved in fruit processing. They have made a total 5.12 million jin of grape wine, pear wine, orange wine, apple wine, date wine and pear and peach wine. The bumper harvests were due to the implementation of promoting a diversified economy policy and the great importance attached to this by the provincial party committees and government at all levels. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

FISH POND IMPROVEMENT--The Provincial Finance Bureau and Aquatic Products Bureau have recently made arrangements to give financial aid to the development of pond fisheries in rural areas. The province contains ponds of various sizes, covering a total area of 1.5 million mu. However, most of the ponds have been useless for years both for fisheries and irregation due to the lack of maintenance. In order to change this situation, the Finance Bureau and Aquatic Product Bureau have decided to allocate 2 million yuan to improve ponds covering 150,000 mu in 32 counties. The project is to be initiated by stages in groups this winter and next spring. The allocated funds are for special use only and an amount of marketable fish is expected to be provided to the state by the following year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

TEASEED OIL CIRCULAR--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular to all places throughout the province, demanding that they do well in reaping and cultivating teaseed oil plants and tung trees. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Sep 82 HK]

RICE IN STORAGE--By 20 September, Hunan Province stored some 5.32 billion jin of early and mid-season rice into granaries. The purchase quotas for this year hit an all-timehigh. This is the result of instituting the responsibility system and applying scientific technology in agriculture. Early in June, all the counties held meetings to plan for the storage of early and mid-season rice. Leaders of Yueyang Prefecture went to grassroot levels to solve concrete problems in the purchase of grain. This prefecture has overfulfilled the purchase quotas by 24.9 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82 HK]

RICE STORED--By 20 September, Hunan Province had stored some 5.32 billion jin of early rice and mid-season rice into granaries, overfulfilling its quota. Yiyang Prefecture has now overfulfilled its quota for storing early rice and mid-season rice into granaries by 24.9 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82 HK]

WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE ENDS--At the Fourth Hunan Provincial Water and Soil Conservation Conference which concluded yesterday, Governor Sun Guozhi pointed out: water and soil conservancy is related to ecological balance and the prosperity of the future generations. As long as the leaders attach major importance to it and put it on the agenda, forestry development will be promoted in the coming 8 to 10 years. The Fourth Hunan Provincial Water and Soil Conservation Conference opened in Changsha on 21 October. [Text] [HK270703 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

WHEAT AND BARLEY--Nanjing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--The output of wheat and barley in Jiangsu's Sihong County increased by over 140 million jin in 1980. The average per-capita income throughout the county increased from 42 yuan in 1980 to over 120 yuan in 1982. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0053 GMT 18 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/22

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

HYBRID RICE VARIETY--Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--A new hybrid rice variety registered the highest known yield for a crop of paddy rice in China, 14.1 tons per hectare, more than 3 times the local average, according to the Jiangxi provincial Academy of Agricultural Science. On a small plot covering 1.2 mu (15 mu make a hectare), an agrotechnical center in Ganyu County of Jiangsu Province achieved a yield of 941 kilograms per mu in 1981. This year, the yield was equivalent to 13.6 tons per hectare on a plot of 2.3 mu. The new variety was adopted in Jiangxi, Zhenjiang and Jiangsu Provinces and Shanghai Municipality, over a total area of 6,600 hectares. Generally, output of 1 middle-season crop is between 7.5 tons and 9 tons per hectare, compared with 3 to 4.5 tons per hectare for conventional rice varieties. The Jiangxi Agricultural Institute began breeding rice seeds through chemical emasculation in 1971. After experiments with more than 200 strains, the institute chose IR-24 (international rice No 24) as the female plant and Xiandang-1 as the male plant in 1976. The new variety has more tillers, a strong stalk and a well developed root system, making it looding-resistant. The growing period of the variety is about 150 days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 26 Oct 82]

AGRICULTURE FORUM--The Jiangxi Provincial Agricultural Committee called a forum from 8 to 11 October of over 50 experts, professors and responsible persons of colleges and universities, scientific research units and related bureaus to discuss how to improve Jiangxi's farm production. High-spirited and enthusiastic, they offered many valuable suggestions, ranging from policy matters to specific scientific subjects within the frame of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. They proposed that, to improve Jiangxi's farm production, it is necessary to make readjustments in the agroeconomic structure, that is, under the precondition of maintaining adequate grain output, to develop a diversified economy. Zhao Zhengyi, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor, and Zhang Guozhen, vice governor, were present at the forum to hear opinions of experts and professors and to speak. [Excerpts] [OW260037 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST WATER CONSERVANCY COMMITTEE--Changchun, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--A water conservancy committee was set up last week in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, for the unified planning and management of water resources in northeast China and in eastern Inner Mongolia. The new committee, under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, will coordinate plans and efforts to harness and develop the water resources of the Songhua, Liaohe and other rivers in the region. The committee will be responsible for flood prevention, irrigation, drainage, water supply, power generation, water and soil conservation and the prevention of pollution. The establishment of the committee is expected to lead to better utilization of the rivers previously managed separately by different local authorities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 19 Oct 87 OW]

CSO: 4020/18

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET--Hohhot, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Nei Monggol has taken new measures to facilitate the purchase of sugar beet from peasants this year. In addition to purchasers dispatched by sugar mills as in the past, all communes have sent out representatives to help with the purchase. According to the actual situation, the commune representatives set up a time schedule for each sugar beet borower to sell his harvest. In addition, the number of purchasing stations this year has increased by 24 percent compared with last year. Nei Monggol's total output of sugar beet this year is estimated at 1 million dun. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0032 GMT 6 Oct 82 OW]

NEW MONGGOL BUMPER HARVEST--Hohhot, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The Inner-Mongolian autonomous regions has reaped an allround good harvest in grain, oil-bearing crops and sugar beet, according to local authorities. The total output of oil-bearing crops reached 380,000 tons and that of sugar beet reached 1 million tons. Both were historical records. Grain output is estimated to outstrip last year's, also a record. Over 90 percent of the production brigades in the region contracted their farm work to individual households. Local authorities attributed the increased production to the application of more farm machines and farmyard manure. According to statistics provided by the region's authorities, farm implements bought by individual households number 1.87 million pieces this year, and medium-sized and small tractors over 15,500 in addition, the individual households bought 160,000 head of working cattle and horses and applied 1/3 more manure than last year. The Ju Ud League reaped a total of 1.1 million tons of grain, 30 percent more than last year. The Xilin Gol League, a chief livestock producer, doubled last year's grain output, the local authorities said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 16 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4020/18

POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE OUTLINED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Ding Yimin [0002 3015 3046]: "A Strategic Policy Measure for Agricultural Development"]

[Text] This year the State Scientific and Technological Commission proposed five items of work in agricultural science and technology, and one of these is "to switch the priority of agricultural production to low-yield and medium-yield land." It also calls for the designation of areas of land for both grain and economic crops while grain production is being stepped up. This strategic policy measure has significant practical bearing on the agricultural development of Ningxia.

I

There are over 13 million mu of cultivated land in Ningxia. Over 3 million mu of this are irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe, while the remaining 10 million mu are in mountainous regions. The average yield of the 3 million mu of high-yield land irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe has reached about 600 jin per traditional mu. The average yield of over 700,000 mu of land which grew paddy last year was as high as 1,000 jin per mu. The average yield of paddy on the 90,000 mu in Lingwu County in 1980 was 1,200 jin per mu. The average yield of wheat on the 110,000 mu of land in Zhongwei County last year was 806 jin per mu. These are exceptionally high [yields], compared with the rest of the country. Taking Ningxia as a whole, however, there are still extensive areas of medium- and low-yield land. The average yield of more than 2 million mu of medium-yield land, mostly paddy fields in the Yinbei region, where the soil is saline and the groundwater level is high, and in hilly regions, ranges between 300 and 400 jin per mu. The average yield of nearly 10 million mu of low-yield land is about 100 jin per mu in a year of good harvest, but only 50-60 or even 30-40 jin per mu in a lean or disaster year. The grain harvests have been good for several consecutive years since the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Grain production in Ningxia reached a record high of 2.5 billion jin last year, the highest ever. The step-by-step development of economic crops has also been gratifying. But the growth is uneven for Ningxia as a whole. While the regions irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe are becoming bases of commercial grain, the lives of the people in the mountainous region have been hard, as the level of production there is still quite low.

Such being the case, what can be done to utilize the favorable conditions of nature and overcome the unfavorable factors in Ningxia to achieve a steady growth of agricultural production in order to attain self-sufficiency in food grains and maximize the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery for the benefit of the whole country? This is an important new task confronting us. In view of the proposals of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the realities in Ningxia, the top priority is to increase the productivity of medium-yield and low-yield land, the immense potential of which could easily be harnessed by the application of specific technological measures to enhance production. The agricultural science and technology workers of Ningxia have been working with the masses for several years to improve the medium-yield and low-yield land in the regions irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe and to test high-yielding, antidrought, anticold dry crops in the mountainous regions. For example, an experiment was conducted in 1981 on 13.8 mu of low-yield land in Qingtongxia County. With the aid of certain technological measures, the production of wheat increased by 122 jin per mu. By the same token, the seven cooperating centers, including the agricultural science laboratories of Zhongwei, Wuzhong, Yongning, Pingluo, the city and suburbs of Shizuishan, and the experimental farm of the Autonomous Region Agricultural Collect, 39 production brigades, and 6 experiment stations have succeeded in increasing the average yield of wheat on 56,000 mu of medium-yield and low-yield land to more than 729 jin per mu--up 29 percent over 1980. This shows that there is plenty of room for transforming medium-yield and low-yield land by locally suitable technological measures under idential climatic and soil conditions. Oil crops, potatoes, broad beans, peas, and drought-resistant crops planted selectively in mountainous regions have also been doing quite well. From now on, we need an ideology rooted in policy as well as in science and technology to mobilize the masses to concentrate their efforts on medium-yield land. With needed support provided by the state, the annual production from the medium-yield and low-yield land would be extremely rewarding. The mountainous regions are basically low-yield land. To reestablish ecological equilibrium, retired farmland which is fit for forestry and animal husbandry should be recommitted to forestry and animal husbandry, while land fit for farming should be used to increase agricultural production. There is a tremendous potential for more production. Consequently, it is strategically vital to transform the medium-yield and low-yield land to develop agricultural production.

II

To implement this strategic policy measure, it is imperative to substitute a big farm ideology for the petty farm concept in order to utilize fully all the favorable conditions and overcome the unfavorable factors. There are two ideological trends which must be corrected as we raise our level of comprehension. One of the two places priority on existing high-yield land of limited productivity and does not call for work on medium-yield and low-yield land, which it considers "unprofitable." The other favors unscientific, extensive planting for lean harvest without regard for ecological equilibrium and the relationship between agriculture and other related operations. Indiscriminate felling of trees, unlimited extension of cultivated land, ecological disruption, and soil erosion have led to retribution by nature. These approaches, which work against the law of nature, have done practically nothing to increase grain production, and they have arrested the productivity of medium-yield land.

The socialist concept of big farm and massive grain production calls for intensive work not only on the cultivated land but also on all 60,000 square kilometers of land in Ningxia as a whole. There must be plans to utilize step-by-step the regions irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe, the mountainous regions, the grasslands, the water areas, and the semidesert and desert areas. To overcome the ideology of simple petty farm economy, we need a new composite agricultural program for the development of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry wherever possible. This requires careful planning for grain production, the establishment of a stable base for commercial grain, and the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. While working to meet the immediate need for good grains, we also increase economic efficiency to attain long-term benefits, including the accumulation of wealth and the elimination of poverty. Capital constructions for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and other diversified undertakings must be accompanied by coordination of agriculture, industry, and commerce and a channel to link agriculture and commerce and rally all lines of trade and undertakings to support agriculture.

In the course of fostering the ideology of big farm and massive grain production, the major target of agricultural production should be guided toward the massive development of diversified operations on medium-yield and low-yield land in order to tap its hidden potential. For example, some of the land in Pingluo County which is unfit for grain production due to high groundwater level and alkalinity is good for high-quality sugar beets. The dry, semidesert regions are good for forestry, fruit trees, and watermelons. Consequently, developing medium-yield and low-yield land means tapping potential for grain production as well as other diversified undertakings. If the 1 million mu of medium-yield and low-yield land in the region irrigated with water drawn from the Huanghe could be raised to the high-yield level, the whole region would be a real base for commercial grains. The alluvial plains near the eastern foothills of Helan Mountain are good for forestry and grassland and other diversified operations such as animal husbandry, fruit trees, and other undertakings. The strategic targets of agricultural development for the mountainous regions down in the south call for massive planting of trees and grass in order to promote animal husbandry and agriculture, to restore vegetation, to preserve water and soil, and to reestablish step-by-step the ecological equilibrium. If these were not done, there would not be any other way to develop agricultural and other products and increase the productivity of low-yield land. It is therefore essential to understand fully the interlocking relationship between agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry and to assign top priority to afforestation and the growing of grass. Realistic studies should be conducted to promote the planting of different varieties of both food and economic grains fit for different locations adapted to agriculture, and to develop well-programmed, diversified undertakings such as fruit trees, medicinal materials, oil-bearing trees, chicken farms, rabbit farms, and beekeeping. The total strategy of agricultural development calls for a comprehensive program to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. The improvement of medium-yield and low-yield land is also an integral part of the strategy. For instance, if the land fit for agriculture in mountainous regions could be improved to produce more grain, then a lot of cultivated land might be released for forestry and animal husbandry.

III

What should be done now to transform and utilize medium-yield and low-yield land? Apart from raising our ideological awareness, I think the following matters should be attended to, in the light of practical experience in Ningxia.

1. Strengthened leadership and better organization are required to sustain the work to promote experiments in transforming medium-yield and low-yield land. The efforts of the leadership at all levels and the cooperation of the organs concerned, including the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry of the Autonomous Region, in the past few years have made it possible to transfer a large group of technicians to the field to conduct the experiments and popularize them. This is a good beginning which should be sustained, reexamined, and improved in order to bring about extensive improvements in the productivity of medium-yield and low-yield land.

2. Work resolutely to foster the spirit of self-reliance. Don't forget, China has been an agricultural country since antiquity and has plentiful experience in agricultural production. Known for its water conservation and irrigation work since the Qin and Han dynasties, Ningxia has been cited as "a plush frontier farmbelt" along the Huanghe drainage. The drainage and irrigation canals and ditches built since the founding of the People's Republic have increased agricultural production and made the frontier village exceedingly attractive. The Soviets who visited Ningxia used to say that it was unprofitable to transform dead clay. Yet we have turned this piece of dead clay into a plush farmland full of rice, fish, and juicy melons. In 1979, a British expert who came to survey Helan Mountain was surprised to see flourishing paddy grown on hard clay. At first he did not believe it was possible. After examining the soil sample and confirming it was the hard clay, he could not but stick up his thumb to say praise.

3. It is imperative to adopt scientific measures to increase the productivity of medium-yield and low-yield land. The measures for increasing production in line with the local conditions tested in 1981 at seven experimental centers located in five counties (regions) have been comparatively successful. They are: to grow green manure and plow back stalks to increase soil fertility; to aerate the soil by deep plowing to loosen the clay; to drain water, dealkalize the soil, and lower the level of ground water; to promote the best strains and best methods; to plow, fertilize and irrigate the field in the fall; to apply finished fertilizers lineally; to soak the seeds; to seed along two close parallel rows; to seed by machine and topdress promptly;

[illegible] and apply [illegible]killers. These measures [illegible] differences to the soil, compared to soil of identi[illegible] [illegible] identical climatic conditions which did not receive the [illegible]. This [illegible] the masses and inspired the technicians.

[illegible] into full play in order to utilize agricultural re[illegible] [illegible] transforming medium-yield and low-yield land, [illegible] with local conditions--all the land, bodies of [illegible], desolate mountains, gullies, and river bends [illegible] undertaking such as forestry, animal husbandry, [illegible], and fishery. "Planting by digging ditches with very little plowing," which has been tested successfully for several years, is [illegible] and arid regions at the eastern foothills of [illegible] and it should be popularized and used. Judging by the ex[illegible] forestry and grass-growing experimental station at Zhenbeibao, [illegible] experiments could be realistically promoted for applica[illegible], forestry, grass growing, animal husbandry, and [illegible] in this particular area.

[illegible] build up the four counties designated as a base for [illegible] modernization. The Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Minis[illegible] which have dispatched large numbers of technicians to as[illegible] Yanchi County, Guyuan County and Xiji County as [illegible] agricultural modernization. The Ningxia Autonomous Region has also [illegible] in the region irrigated with water drawn from the [illegible] base for agricultural modernization. These four [illegible] different types of localities. Their success in [illegible] would affect the entire region. Having spent 2 [illegible] the natural resources and agricultural rezoning, we [illegible] pursuing programmed and model experiments at various centers which [illegible] us with initial successes and experience. We must pay close atten[illegible] the four county bases, and strengthen their leadership to [illegible] constructing these bases. Since all of the other counties [illegible] experiences, they should join together to learn [illegible].

[illegible] to bring into full play all the favorable [illegible] especially more work on the medium-yield and low-[illegible] to create more favorable conditions to speed up [illegible] in Ningxia.

BRIEFS

EARLY HARVESTING--Shandong Province has begun to harvest early autumn crops. According to statistics compiled at the beginning of September, the province harvested 4.15 million mu of various grain crops. Meanwhile, the province has done a great deal of work in getting well prepared for autumn sowing, such as reversing cropping on 3.62 million mu of farmland and plowing 800,000 mu of farmland. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--The 20 million mu of cottonfields in Shandong Province are ripening. By 10 September, the province had procured 103,500 dan of ginned cotton, up 3,600 dan over the corresponding 1981 period. [SK141312 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Shandong Province has procured some 10 million dan of cotton. As of 22 October, the province procured 10.11 million dan of ginned cotton, overfulfilling the annual procurement target. Compared to the corresponding 1981 period, the procured amount increased 91 percent and the quality is better. Dezhou Prefecture ranks first in the province in procured quantity. To date, 58 key cotton-producing counties have overfulfilled the annual contracted procurement task by more than 100 percent. [Text] [SK261314 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82]

WHEAT SOWING--Guangrao County, Shandong Province had completed sowing 400,000 mu of wheat as of 28 September and Taian Municipality 720,000 mu as of 29 September. The progress and quality of wheat sowing was rapid and good. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 82 SK]

PADDY HARVEST--This year Kenli, Lijin, boxing and Gaoqing counties in Shandong Province's Huimin Prefecture have reaped bumper harvests on 82,000 mu of paddy fields. Per-mu yield is estimated at 800 jin, up 100 jin over 1980 and a record. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/22

'SHANXI RIBAO' ON RURAL SITUATION, PROBLEMS

HK200640 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Huo Fan [7202 3131]: "Acutely Observe, Discover and Study the New Conditions; Calmly, Carefully and Actively Solve the New Problems"]

[Text] Since last spring, various responsibility systems involving production output have been widely practiced in the rural areas in our province. In particular, since the practice of the system of assigning land to each household in return for fixed levies, they have entered a stage of steady development, perfection and improvement. Remarkable achievements ahve been scored over the [illegible] or so in this respect. At present, the countryside is undergoing another profound and historically significant readjustment and reform of productive relations since the cooperative movement. There are many new conditions and new trends. Our tasks are: Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, conscientiously sum up our experiences, further emancipate our minds, correctly analyze and understand the present rural situation and take proper measures to solve existing problems.

[illegible] Situation Has Emerged in the Countryside

Since the practice of various responsibility systems, agricultural production [illegible] been steadily developed. In 1975, our provincial grain output was [illegible] billion jin. But after 1976, it dropped to 14.2 and then to [illegible] In 1979, it increased to 16 billion jin, but in 1980, it dropped again to 13.7 billion jin. In 1981, as a result of serious drought over the entire province, people were afraid that there would be another drop. [illegible] practice of the responsibility systems, most areas, [illegible] which the responsibility systems were established during the [illegible] a bumper harvest. The provincial grain output reached 14.5 [illegible] increase of 0.8 billion jin over 1980. This year, the total [illegible] was 4.3 billion jin, an increase of more than 20 percent [illegible]. It is estimated that after the autumn harvest, the total grain [illegible] reach or even surpass the historical record. The fact [illegible] to maintain a steady development of production during the [illegible] shows that agricultural production can be steadily developed in the future [illegible] with the perfection and improvement of the responsibility systems, [illegible] of the peasants' enthusiasm and the improvement of production [illegible] initial stage of practicing the responsibility systems, some peasants said that "in 1 year, we shall have enough food to eat; in 2 years, we shall have enough money to spend; and in 3 years, we shall become well-off." This was but a prophecy at that time. After more than 1 year's efforts, the problems of food and clothing in most parts of our province were basically solved. In poor areas, in particular, greater achievements have been scored. For example, in Linxian County in the Luliang mountainous area, which had been well-known for its reliance on state grain subsidies and which, with its barren fields and poor inhabitants, was called a "beggar county" in the past, grain output reached 200 million jin last year. Thus, the backward situation of the past 20-odd years was fundamentally changed. It even had surplus grain to sell. Xinxian Prefecture had bought back from the state more than 1.71 billion jin of grain from 1952 to 1979. In 1980, it bought more than 96 million jin of grain from the state. Last year, it planned to buy 45 million jin, but had actually bought 16.46 million jin from the state. Yuncheng Prefecture usually sold 70-80 million jin of grain to peasants in the second quarter of the year. However, in the same period this year, it had only sold 3.07 million jin. The situation of the entire province is just as the peasants have said: "The 'three-depends production teams' have become well-off in 1 year's time while the second-rate teams have greatly increased production and the first-rate teams have made new advances." The problems of food and clothing, which were not solved in the past 20-odd years, have now been solved with the swiftest speed.

Since their problems of food and clothing have been basically solved, the peasants have set a higher demand. They want more money to spend and more funds to invest in expanded reproduction. Under such circumstances, a large number of key households and specialized households have emerged in the countryside. They are embryonic forms of specialization, socialization and commercialization of agricultural production. They are new things of our era. They will bring about a change in rural self-sufficient production, which is characterized by "small and complete" and "big and complete," and transform it into socialist commodity production. This was unimaginable during the individual farming period and could not appear before the responsibility systems were practiced.

While production is developing in range and quality, the peasants are more urgently in want of science and technology. Since they are fully aware of the importance of policy and science, an upsurge of learning science has emerged in many rural areas.

There are many reasons for the emergence of this good situation in the countryside. The most important reasons are: 1) As a result of the establishment of the system of assigning land to each household in return for fixed levies in most accounting units, the peasants are granted more decision making power. Their enthusiasm has thus been brought into fuller play. 2) The achievements scored in the past few years in farmland capital construction and technological reform and innovation have been fully applied in practice. 3) The CPC Central Committee's policy of letting a part of the people become rich before others has encouraged the peasants to get rich through labor. 4) In the 1980's, the peasants are more conscious and bold to develop the range and quality of agricultural production. These four aspects relate to one another. However, the guiding role is played by the contract system involving production output, especially by the system of assigning land to the households in return for fixed levies. The core of this responsibility system is "contracting." Generally speaking, it has clarified the responsibility, power and interests of both the collective and individuals. For the commune members, two major problems have been solved. First, while adhering to the collective ownership of the major means of production (land) and the unified leadership and management by the collective, the peasants are given decisionmaking power in production. Thus, the producers are no longer separated from the use of the means of production. The simple laborers of the past have now become both laborers and managers in production. If the peasants were not given this power, they would certainly be put in a passive position and become inactive in production. In the past, things were exactly as the peasants described in a doggerel: "Stay in bed at the first bell, dress at the second and go sluggishly to work at the third." However, once the peasants were given decisionmaking power, the situation changed. They said: "No more whistles and no more bells. The commune members are already in the fields. Loads are shared by all, and things are cared for by both leaders and workers. Everyone has a high sense of responsibility." Second, the peasants have been given the power to deal with their products. "After fulfilling the tasks assigned by the state and the collective, all surplus products belong to the peasants themselves." Thus, the peasants can directly get the fruit of their labor. They no longer feel that their labor is merely for the collective; now, it is also for themselves. Great achievements have been scored over the past 20-odd years in our production and popularization of science and technology. However, since the initiative of people was not mobilized, they were not brought into full play. Now that the initiative of people has been mobilized, the more than 16 million mu of irrigated fields, more than 7.8 million horsepower of farm machinery and about 1 million tons of chemical fertilizer in our province as well as many fine varieties of crops and the techniques of preventing and controling plant diseases and eliminating pests have been brought into full play and have manifested their tremendous strength. Besides, the central authorities have put forward the policy of letting a part of the people become rich before others. This has greatly emancipated the peasants' minds and freed them from all binds. Now, the peasants are not peasants of the 1950's, still less are they those of the preliberation days. Soon after practicing collective production and applying modern science and technology, their initiative was mobilized and they became bold, with broad vision. This was why many new phenomena emerged from the very beginning, such as the specialized and key households which produced more than 10,000 jin of grain, received an income of more than 10,000 yuan, raised more than 1,000 chickens or raised more than 100 pigs.

New Problems Under the New Conditions

The excellent rural situation is just in the ascendant. New things are continuously emerging. However, there are also many new problems and new contradictions which must be conscientiously investigated, studied and solved in light of concrete conditions.

What are the new problems and contradictions in the countryside at present?

They are chiefly expressed in the following aspects:

1. The contradiction between surplus labor and insufficient land has been [illegible]. For this reason, some labor forces have shifted to certain new pro-

ductive fields. Our province is a mountainous province with a large population and little arable land. Per capita cultivated land in our province is only 2.5-2.6 mu, and each laborer shares an average of 6-7 mu. However, under normal circumstances, each laborer can manage 15-20 mu of land. This shows that half of the laborers in our province are surplus laborers. This contradiction had long existed in our countryside. However, it did not cause people's attention due to the rigid management, the phenomenon of eating out of the "one big pot," the one-product farming and low efficiency in labor. As a result of putting excessive labor to the land, the creative power of almost half of the population was wasted in the creation of social wealth. This was the greatest waste in rural production. Since practicing the responsibility system involving production output, especially the system of assigning land to the households in return for fixed levies, things have been swiftly changed. The rise of the commune members' initiative in production and their labor efficiency has resulted in sharpening the contradiction with regard to surplus labor. On the other hand, since the peasants have been given decisionmaking power in production, they are able to free themselves from the past shackles of rigid management, eating out of the "one big pot" and one-product farming, and shift the surplus labor from limited land to opening up new production fields so that the conditions of our broad countryside can be better used. This is a great historic movement of millions upon millions of peasants and an excellent deed. It marks the great emancipation of the rural productive forces. The CPC Central Commiteee issued a directive last spring on the development of a diversified eocnomy. This pointed out the orientation for our advance. However, in order to correctly solve the problem of surplus labor, to rationally use land and manpower after the labor force has been shifted to other fields, and to realize agricultural modernization, a correct guiding policy and our great efforts are required.

2. Since the peasants have been given decisionmaking power in management, the labor force has been shifted and a diversified economy has been developed, and the peasants now are able to give play to their talent and superiority. They have taken advantage of their funds and technology to develop various productions according to their own will. As a result, specialized and key households have emerged as the times require and have been rapidly developed. Those people who are capable of doing technical work and capable of management have displayed their skills to the fullest. Moreover, the development of commercialization will naturally require more help and support from society, that is, require broader social cooperation. For example, in order to raise chickens on a large scale, some people must specialize in hatching chickens and raising fowl, some must specialize in producing fodder, some in technical guidance and epidemic prevention, and some in purchasing and selling eggs. In order to develop planting and afforestation, some people must specialize in breeding while some other people specialize in plant protection. Everyone must serve one another. The question of how to suit the development of the situation and solve the new problems which emerge during the course of specialization and the question of how to realize economic combination so that the people who are capable of doing technical work and capable of management can display their abilities, and their initiative can be brought into full play while, at the same time, giving play to the initiative of ordinary laborers, have become new questions for study at present. In his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang

said: "With the growth of agricultural production and the rising management ability of the peasants, demands for new types of combined management are bound to emerge. We should promote various forms of interunit economic combination strictly in accordance with the principle of stimulating production and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit." When various forms of interunit economic combinations emerge in large numbers, how shall we deal with their relationship with the original production accounting units? How shall we establish a correct relationship between them so that they can properly develop at the same time? We must make great efforts to study and solve all these problems.

1. The rise in the degree of specialization and the development of commodity production do not suit commodity circulation. This has become an acute contradiction. In the past, when the peasants wanted to sell surplus products after fulfilling state purchase tasks, they had to carry them on the shoulder to the market. At present, however, when the specialized households sell their surplus products, they usually sell more than 10 pigs or several hundred jin of eggs at a time. They have to use motor vehicles to transport these goods. In our province, since the rural population is scattered in various mountainous areas where the state transportation force cannot reach and the collective and individual transportation has not yet been developed, an abnormal phenomena has appeared in the countryside: On the one hand, a large quantity of agricultural and sideline products are overstocked and, on the other, there are no sufficient goods for the state transportation force, and some means of transport have been laid aside. Therefore, it is a pressing task for us to open up more channels for the circulation of commodities, with the state commerce as the main body and on the premise that efforts are made to improve its management. Historical experiences show that the supply and marketing cooperatives at the primary rural level have played an important part in the circulation of commodities in the countryside. It is necessary to improve their present system and management so that they can really become collective commercial organizations for the broad masses of peasants and better serve their production and sales. This is an important link at present in improving commercial work in the countryside. Besides, how to develop the households specialized in purchase and sale and how to develop private business and transport are also problems for us to study and solve in the near future.

2. The development of agricultural production must take modern science and technology as its basis. With the consolidation and development of the responsibility system of linking payment to output, the broad masses of peasants are now buying and investing in means of production with great enthusiasm. Not counting the [illegible] tractors owned by the collectives in our province, the [illegible] purchased more than 20,000 tractors for private use. As [illegible], in Yancheng Prefecture alone the commune members have [illegible] more than 200 motor vehicles. In some areas, households [illegible] machinery and transport and sales have emerged. Generally speaking, [illegible] farm machinery service is courteous, useful, good in quality and less expensive, and thus much welcomed by the peasants. Thus, another new problem has emerged. That is, what is the new way to realize mechanization of agriculture? At the same time, the problem of how to satisfy the peasants' pressing demands in science and technology is also a problem which brooks no delay. In the past, we only popularized scientific and technological knowledge among cadres in grassroots accounting units. This happened

when unified management by the collective was practiced. Now that separate management has become the major form of management, it does not suit the present situation. We must shift the focus of our scientific and technological work to popularizing science and technology among the broad masses of peasants so that it can serve the peasants directly. Thus, a new contradiction has been shaped between the peasants' demands and our work.

5. The practice of the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each household and assigning land to each household in return for fixed levies has changed the original concentrated management into separate management with households as the basic units. The original "small and complete" and "big and complete" production is being replaced by specialized commodity production. A large number of new things need to be supported with great enthusiasm and many new contradictions must be earnestly studied and solved. All this requires our cadres at various rural levels to make a great change in their ideology, work style and work method. The focus of work must be shifted from production teams to each household. The specialized and key households are ties and bridges between the leaders and the masses. They are important bases for the development of production. However, quite a few comrades have not yet shifted their work focus and changed their work methods. They are particularly not capable of using economic methods and taking measures which suit the raise of economic returns to lead our production. They find it difficult to heed the voice of the masses, to enthusiastically encourage new things and to change the passive situation of their work. This is another problem demanding prompt solution at present.

Sum Up Experiences, Emancipate the Mind, and Seek the Correct Appraoch and Methods to Solve Problems

The existence of contradictions is not a bad thing. In fact, it is in unremittingly solving contradictions that we deepen our understanding and push ahead with our cause. Then, how should we correctly understand and solve these contradictions? As the saying goes, "The rememberance of the deeds of past ages is our best guide for the future." In order to broaden our field of vision, emancipate our minds, and more effectively probe into and solve the problems currently emerging in rural areas, it is very necessary to conscientiously sum up some historical experiences obtained in our rural work.

1. A country, a province, or a county can formulate correct guiding principles, policies and methods only when it is familiar with the actual situation and the objective conditions it is facing. Otherwise, it will inevitably commit "leftist" or rightist mistakes as it is divorced from reality.

We acted accoridng to the actual situation of China in the early 1950's and at the initial stage of the cooperative movement. We planned to spend 10-15 years to complete the cooperative transformation--from mutual aid teams through elementary cooperatives to advanced cooperatives; from a form embodying socialist elements to a semisocialist one, and finally to socialism; from small to large and from elementary to advanced--this process of cooperative transformation conformed with our country's characteristics. Since we acted according to the actual situation, rural areas were so prosperous at that time that even today our peasants yearn for the achievements at that period. However, at the later [illegible] when the advanced cooperative system was com[illegible] rural areas, we began to be divorced from the [illegible] to complete the transformation, we did not were [illegible] form was oversimplified and identical. [illegible] soon after. The "five tendencies" [tendencies [illegible] to communism prematurely, to exaggerate, to order [illegible] on commandism, and to behave as the privileged] were [illegible] everyone tended to rashly complete the transition to communism. [illegible] were completely divorced from the actual situation of China. [illegible] agricultural production and the peasants' livelihood met with [illegible] for a time after the communal movement. The party's [illegible] and Chairman Mao later rectified the "five tendencies," [illegible] articles" governing agricultural production and stipulated [illegible] is a system based on "the three-level ownership by [illegible] brigade and the production team, of which the [illegible] basic accounting unit." So, we tried again to act in [illegible] China's actual situation. Although this attempt proved not too [illegible] in rural areas were somehow improved. In the "great [illegible] "gang of four" advocated effecting "transition des[illegible] opposed the "spontaneous bourgeois tendency," cut [illegible] tail," and thus brought about a serious setback in agri[illegible], historical experience proved that one would [illegible] whenever one acted according to the actual situation; otherwise, [illegible] with great difficulties and serious setbacks.

[illegible] situation in the rural areas of our country? In light [illegible] and the results we have scored since the implementation [illegible] system, we can sum up the actual situation in rural areas [illegible] First, at present, most areas in our country are relatively [illegible] underdeveloped, and basically remain in a state of self-sufficiency. [illegible] commodity grain as an example. Only about 20 percent of the [illegible] units in our province are capable of supplying a [illegible] commodity grain; whereas the teams that "depend on [illegible], loans for production and relief for livelihood," and [illegible] percent of the accounting units, not only fail to [illegible] demand grain instead; and the intermediate teams which [illegible] percent can only supply, usually under the condition that [illegible] ants are minimized, a very limited amount of grain. [illegible] a large population but scarce farmland, there is an [illegible] force. The characteristics of our current cultivating [illegible] intensive farming, meticulous farming, the demand for a [illegible] ility in production, and so on, owe much to this basic [illegible] agricultural production itself is governed by its own special [illegible] production is different from industrial production, it is [illegible] method for the latter in the former. In light of the [illegible] conditions, the responsibility system of linking remunera[illegible] the responsibility system of assigning land to [illegible] for specific levies, is a very practical system for [illegible] production relations. Since both productivity in rural [illegible] level of the peasants are low, most places are short [illegible] skilled in production and capable in management, and the cultivated land is scarce, the problem of feeding the population can hardly be solved unless we practice meticulous farming. Those practices of forcing people to enbage in centralized labor, to do things in a massive and unplanned way, to perfunctorily register workpoints, and to effect the transition despite poverty will get up absolutely nowhere.

The reason why our agricultural production responsibility system, in particular the responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, is well received among the vast number of peasants is that it conforms to the three major aspects of the actual situation in the rural areas of our country.

In the words of the peasants, this system "clearly defines the responsibility, provides a simple and convenient methods and can bring about direct profit." On the one hand, it preserves the features of socialism which takes the collective as the main body and advocates centralized leadership and centralized management, while, on the other, through diversified management, it can give full play to the initiative of commune members and the superiority of the system. It correctly combines the above two aspects and adapts production relations in the rural areas of our country to the current development level of the productive force in rural areas, thus facilitating a new turning point of socialist construction in our rural areas. It is also a significant step toward creating a new situation with the distinctive features of socialist construction in the rural areas of our country.

A socialist society must vigorously develop commodity production. The commodity, as an economic product free of class nature, can serve the bourgeoisie as well as the Proletariat. In general, the state of commodity development represents the economic development level of a country. The various historical stages of commodity development are related to one another in sequence, and can neither be separated from each other nor be leaped over unless special circumstances and conditions are available. If one disregards this objective law and leaps over a historical stage, one will eventually be forced to return to the previous stage. In the last 20-odd years, in particular during the period when the "gang of four" was running amok, since we, short of a correct understanding of commodity production, treated commodity production in rural areas as a capitalist matter and regarded the diversified economy developed by the collective and the individual as a malpractice which might undermine socialism, commodity production was spoiled, the self-sufficient state of "being small but all-embracing" and "being large but all-embracing" which was prevailing in most areas still remained, the development of commodity production was extremely slow, and the growth rate of the agricultural economy was obviously restricted. Now, as our party has more clearly defined the guideline and policy of developing commodity production in rural areas, a large number of specialized households and key households are emerging throughout the rural areas. This is exactly the result we have scored in acting according to the actual situation in rural areas. Revewing these experiences will help to guide us in solving current problems.

2. We must continue to emancipate our minds. For a long time, we have been seriously fettered by "leftist" thinking. Some "leftist" theories have given rise to a lot of misunderstanding of socialism, which have gradually become, knowingly or unknowingly, consolidated and legalized concepts in our minds. The

[illegible] responsibility system is a good example. At [illegible] izing the "experience" of Dazhai. However, [illegible] restrictions called "three smalls and five [illegible] 1420 0063 1353] insisting that we can only act [illegible] restrictions or otherwise will make mistakes. [illegible] system of assigning output quotas to production [illegible] refused to approve it lest it should lead to a four- [illegible] system. Although the system was finally approved, we again [illegible] further. When the peasants broke this restriction [illegible] implementing the responsibility system of assigning output quotas [illegible] laborers, some of our comrades allowed but those [illegible] to adopt it while prohibiting other teams from implementing it. [illegible] provincial meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries held [illegible] latter restriciton was eventually removed in response to [illegible] Thus, the responsibility system of assigning the land to [illegible] for fixed levies was rapidly popularized throughout [illegible] certain leading comrades repeatedly imposed restrictions, [illegible] one by one. To be sure, in order to acquire a correct [illegible] to undergo a process of practice. But, acquire an [illegible] expense should always be avoided.

[illegible] "leftist" conventions in some comrades' minds. First, they [illegible] collective economy as absolute centralism: centralized [illegible] centralized labor and centralized management; they think that it will [illegible] collective economy otherwise. This convention which [illegible] restrictions has already been dismissed. And now, management [illegible] under centralized leadership and centralized adminis- [illegible]. The second convention is "unified distribution." Some [illegible] the principle of distribution according to work strictly [illegible] distribution by the collective according to the workpoint record; that [illegible] socialist method of distribution and acting otherwise will [illegible] principle of distribution according to work; and deviate [illegible] this convention has also been overcome. The breach of [illegible] has led to the great emancipation of the people's minds [illegible] emancipation of the productive force. These conventions [illegible] minds had several origins. First, they were borrowed [illegible] theories. Second, for a long time, our party members [illegible] normal practice of democracy and seldom racked their [illegible] were always afraid of being criticized for having made [illegible] confined by their idle and ossified minds. Although [illegible] things, they dared not break through the conven- [illegible] years, we seldom kept contact with the masses and did [illegible]. Sometimes we even disregarded their demands al- [illegible] them. We must keep in mind that the voices of hundreds [illegible] reflects objective reality. If we just ignore and [illegible] the peasants, we will hardly be able to emancipate our [illegible] the party's central authorities, and correctly imple- [illegible] principles and policies.

[illegible] attitude toward things newly emerging in socialist [illegible]. New things represent the progressive force which has great vitality. However, some new things have both positive and negative aspects. Some new things which emerge very quickly can esaily be felt. But most of them take time to be observed. Therefore, we should enthusiastically support new things as soon as we have clearly observed them. We should ignore other people's sarcastic remarks and be firm and courageous. As for those new things of which we are still uncertain, we must wait patiently and carry out investigations and studies. For those new things which have both positive and negative aspects, and which do not seem to belong to the main development trend, we had better carry on observation, through thorough investigation and repeated practices find a method to eliminate disadvantages while reserving advantages, retain positive aspects, restrict negative aspects and get rid of pernicious influence. Those oversimplified methods like "putting labels" and "cutting off the tail" absolutely should be avoided. Contradictions can never be resolved by stifling new things and putting labels on them. New things, especially those in the economic field, always emerge in response to a demand. We must carefully study these new things so as to reach a correct conclusion. It is unreasonable to rashly affirm or negate a new thing. In fact, we have suffered too often from subjectively, onesidedly and rashly affirming or negating things in the past. In the period of the great leap forward, we faced enormous difficulties as we rashly affirmed some incorrect things. In the early 1960's, as we rashly negated the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis which was then newly emerging, the implementation of the responsibility system was put off for many years. Now the situation in rural areas is forging ahead and bringing about changes, and numerous new things are emerging day after day. In order to prevent the recurrence of historical errors, we should pay special attention to our historical experiences.

CSO: 4007/22

PROPER USE OF CULTIVABLE LAND CALLED FOR

HK280914 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Major National Strategy"]

[Text] Treasuring every inch of land and making proper use of it constitute one of our major national policies. Such an important matter, which has a bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, must be made known to all people in both rural and urban areas.

Over the past 26 years, the area of farmland in our province has decreased by more than 1.1 million mu. This is indeed a grave question and requires our serious attention. Of course, a great part of this farmland has been properly used for necessary national economic construction. However, numerous facts show that land in our province is being indiscriminately taken over or recklessly used for developing capital construction, running enterprises of communes or brigades and building houses for commune members. This situation is widespread and serious. In developing capital construction, in some cases, more land was requisitioned than was actually needed; or more was occupied than was requisitioned; or land was requisitioned, but not used for quite a long time; some land was even illegally occupied without making the necessary applications. In many cases, people fought for good or level ground. Moreover, due to a lack of unified leadership, overall planning and effective management methods, land was often wantonly used to build countryards or lay foundations when communes or brigades were establishing enterprises and commune members were building houses. These unhealthy tendencies of requisitioning land have not only damaged the alliance between workers and peasants, but also affected the progress of economic construction. Since last year, the state council, the provincial CPC Committee and government have repeatedly issued circulars calling for tighter control over use of land and a halt to the evil practice of recklessly using cultivable land. Since then, the situation has distinctly improved, but the problem has still not been thoroughly solved. We must therefore not treat it lightly.

Whether we can really treasure every inch of land and make proper use of it has a great bearing not only on whether we can quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our province by the end of this century, but also on whether our future generations will be able to subsist well or not. For this reason, we must raise the importance and urgency of [illegible] unified and overall control over the use of land to the high level in fulfilling the general tasks set forth by the 12th party congress. At the present time, we must, first of all, thoroughly and extensively propagate the circular and regulations issued by the state council for protecting land and the decision of the provincial CPC Committee on seriously dealing with cases of cadres building private houses. We must firmly curb the tendency of indiscriminate occupation and reckless use of land and absolutely put a stop to the evil practices of buying, selling and hiring land, or disguised selling or buying. Second, agricultural departments at various levels should organize a certain number of people to go down to the grassroots units and go deep into the realities of life to conduct a survey in accordance with the spirit of the state council so as to work out as quickly as possible rules which can be applied to the work of administering land affairs in our province. Third, we must really strengthen leadership and organization of the work now being carried out throughout the province for a survey of land resources, agricultural regionalization and planning and a general study of soil texture. Necessary material and financial resources should also be properly provided so that land resources can be well surveyed as quickly as possible, the work of agricultural regionalization and planning can be accomplished and plans for making overall use of the land of counties, communes and brigades can be drawn up. All these will provide a scientific basis for the correct administration of land affairs and production management. Fourth, it is absolutely necessary to call an immediate halt to reclaiming land at the cost of destroying forests and pastures. While intensifying propaganda and education, we must also act in the spirit of dealing with cases according to law, enforcing law strictly and punishing all those who break the law in this respect. The unlawful practices of discriminately occupying and recklessly using farmland must be seriously dealt with according to law or by means of administrative and economic measures.

Grasping well the work of controlling the use of land is a glorious task which the party and people entrusts to our party committees at various levels, in particular to the agricultural departments. We must think about the long-term interests of our 1 billion people and bring benefit to our future generations. We must overcome difficulties and shoulder heavy loads in creating a new situation in the work of controlling the use of land in our province.

CSO: 4007/22

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY--Over the past few years, Xinjiang region has achieved outstanding results in the survey of agricultural resources and in agricultural zoning. At present, 71 counties in the region have completed or are stepping up the completion of agricultural zoning work. By the end of this year, 84 counties and municipalities throughout the region will have completed soil survey. Moreover, the region has compiled books on comprehensive agricultural zoning, regional climate, agricultural machinery, water conservation, forestry, animal husbandry and agricultural development in the region, prefectures, autonomous prefecture and counties. In addition, the region has conducted a survey of wasteland resources, a comprehensive survey of the basin of a large river and a survey of the meadows and of the flora and fauna. With the aid of the achievements in the survey of agricultural resources, Hotan County has carried out scientific farming and its per mu yield of wheat has increased by 100 jin in 3 years. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82 HK]

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION--Over the past 3 years, agricultural and livestock production in the south Xinjiang region has developed relatively quickly. The average per capita grain ration of the rural population in Hotan and Kashi Prefectures, Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture and Bayingolin Monggol Autonomous Prefecture in the south Xinjiang region has increased to some 400 jin, the average per capita income distributed by the collective is 31 percent more than in 1978 and the quantity of retail commodities and the amount of average per capita savings have increased by 100 percent respectively. In the 10 years of internal disorder, agricultural and livestock production in south Xinjiang was seriously sabotaged. This year, the Xinjiang region has used two-thirds of the funds, materials and manpower which were originally intended for water conservation capital construction, to speed up economic construction in south Xinjiang. Kashi Prefecture has used some 10 million yuan which was originally intended for water conservation capital construction. To speed up economic construction. [HK151451 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82]

COUNTY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The amount of livestock on hand in Wuqia County by the end of June this year was some 290,000 head, 130,000 head more than in 1978. The per capita income increased from 82 yuan in 1978 to 119 yuan in 1981. [HK211443 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Sep 82]

COTTON-GROWING SYMPOSIUM--The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries recently held a symposium in Xinjiang on cotton-growing technology in state farms in 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The participants in the symposium visited the cotton fields in the seventh and eighth agricultural division of the Xinjiang production and construction corps and watched a demonstration of mechanical cotton growing. They also discussed cotton-growing technology and exchanged experiences in growing cotton. [HK220927 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4007/22

OUTLOOK FOR ZHEJIANG'S GRAIN, ENERGY RESOURCES EXPLORED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Special Commentator: "Brief Discussion of Zhejiang's 'White' and 'Black'"]

[Text] Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the situation in Zhejiang Province's agricultural production and economic construction has been very good. This year's circumstances are also rather inspiring. In the field of agriculture, spring grain output was up 25 percent over last year, a bumper early rice harvest is in prospect; and both economic diversification and industrial sideline production have flourished. In the industrial field, gross output value and profits for the period January to June increased by 10.2 percent over the same period last year, and both product quality and economic benefits rose strikingly.

Naturally, this is not to say that there is absolutely nothing to worry about. If the province's production and construction is to maintain its existing momentum, we must do a solid job of solving numerous problems. Of these, the most conspicuous are: a grain problem and an energy problem (mostly coal), or the so-called "Zhejiang's 'black' and 'white'" that people often talk about.

1

The people regard food as paradise. Zhejiang has a large population relative to land, and solution to the food problem has long been a matter of primary importance. As a result of more than 30 years of efforts, we have increased the province's total grain output from 8.6 billion jin to 28.4 billion jin. Rural average per capita grain rations have almost doubled since 1949, and have increased by 104 jin or 16 percent over the time of the "three fixeds" in 1955. Grain consumption has gone from the coarse to the fine with the proportion of coarse grain [e.g., maize, sorghum, and millet as distinct from wheat and rice] consumed falling from the 15 percent of the period immediately following Liberation to 6 percent. In the vast mountain regions, the days of "husks and vegetables taking the place of grain for half a year" have gone and not returned. Some places that had formerly eaten coarse foods such as sweet potatoes and corn have changed their diet to fine grains such as wheat and rice. However, as a result of the steady increase in population, the grain situation remains one of "surplus in bumper years, barely enough in ordinary years, and shortage in lean years." The outlook is likewise one about which one cannot be blindly optimistic. Data provided by departments concerned show that as of the end of 1981, the province's population had reached 38.71 million. Taking the average annual net population increase of 11.5 per 1,000 of the "65" period as a basis for calculations, by 1985 the population will reach 40.6 million, and may be close to 50 million by the year 2000 (Only if planned parenthood work is done well will the actual increase be less than this figure. For the time being we are using this figure in calculations.) Regular average per capita grain needs, including grain rations for consumption, seeds, livestock feed, and grain used in industry, comes to 800 jin of unprocessed grain. Moreover, as the people's standard of living steadily increases, requirements for non-staple foods will greatly increase. According to forecasts from departments concerned, by the year 2000, the province's requirements for livestock feed grain, grain used in industry, and grain used by other trades and industries will increase by from 80 to 90 percent. Figuring an 800 jin per capita unprocessed grain consumption, the province's entire grain output is needed. By 1985, needs will increase to 32.8 billion jin, and to 40 billion jin in 2000. This means that within the next 4 years, in order to meet minimal needs the province will have to increase grain output annually by 1.1 billion jin. Within the next 18 years, the province's grain needs will require a grain output increase of 11.6 billion jin. This is a very, very high requirement for agricultural production in view of current inability to escape the effects of natural disasters.

Furthermore, in recent years, and particularly after some places have had consecutive years of bumper grain harvests, some comrades have generated a mistaken sense that the grain problem has been solved, and they have put out of their minds the great matter of food for the province's 30-odd million people. As a result they have slackened leadership over grain production. Still other comrades have misinterpreted the advocacy of "self-determination" to be license. They are not concerned about state plans, but plant anything that makes money, and "look at everything in terms of money." As a result, erroneous tendencies toward planting whatever one pleases have grown up in quite a few communes and brigades. During the 2 years of 1980 and 1981, the area sown to grain in the province decreased by 1.78 million mu, the equivalent of a 1 billion jin decrease in grain output.

This serious situation shows that stabilization of the grain growing area and striving to increase grain yields per unit of area to guarantee steady increase in grain output has become a pressing current problem in agricultural production. Recently central government leadership comrades noted that ours is a country with large population relative to land in which the cultivated land that is suited to the growing of grain is not great, and that grain production is always a major problem that cannot be ignored. Consideration in overall terms shows that soil that lends itself to the growing of grain should continue to grow grain. Simply to solve income problems, each place cannot devote some grain land to the sowing of economic crops. The spirit of this directive accords fully with the state of the country, and it also accords with Zhejiang Province's current circumstances. We should diligently carry it into effect in actual work.

In order to stabilize the grain growing area, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between grain production and the farming of economic crops. It has to be realized that for the past several years, in order to change the situation in numerous places that violated the principle of planting in accordance with local conditions by devoting attention solely to grain production, agricultural crop patterns have been readjusted with a reduction in the area not suited to the multiple cropping of grain and a corresponding increase in the economic crop growing area. Some mountain areas made a reversion of grainfields to forestlands. This was fully necessary and correct. In a small number of communes and brigades, crop patterns continue irrational, and further readjustment should be done. However, for the province as a whole, crop patterns are generally rational and the grain growing area cannot be further reduced. In future it will be necessary to make full use of mountain lands, flats along streams, ocean beaches and odd bits and fields of fields for development of economic crops and economic diversification. A problem currently deserving of attention is that many places want to reduce the grainfield area to expand economic diversification. Were every prefecture, county, and commune to do this, that would be bad for bringing about a benevolent cycle in production, and it would be bad for a benevolent ecological cycle as well. Education has to be conducted to bring this to a halt. Consideration of the overall situation requires that grain producing areas on plains suited to the growing of grain should be resolutely used for the growing of grain. Places suited both to the growing of grain and to the growing of economic crops should first provide for grain production in order to guarantee steady increase in grain output. When Shaoxing City layed out this year's crop plans, it discovered that for the past several years some communes had grown more than 1,000 mu of cotton and several hundred mu of jute. Yields were not very high and economic effectiveness was very much less than it should have been, so it readjusted their plans and resumed the growing of grain. This perserverance in adapting planting to local situations both benefits the country and the province and should be encouraged.

In order to stabilize the grain growing area, it is also necessary to strengthen protection of existing cultivated land. Protection of the cultivated land is a national policy that leaders at all levels should give attention as an important matter. They should take vigorous action to put an end to the evil practice of arbitrarily taking over farmlands. Instances of state-owned and collective entrepreneurial units and commune and brigade enterprises illegally taking over land should be conscientiously checked into. In cases in which cadres and party members have illegally bought and sold land or taken over land to build houses, criticism and indoctrination should be administered, and where indoctrination is not effective, such cases should be dealt with sternly. In the extremely small number of cases in which land is used to conduct illegal, private business to reap staggering profits, malfactors should be disciplined according to the law. At the same time, leadership of house construction in cities, towns, and rural villages should be strengthened with the achievement of centralized planning, equitable use of land, and vigorous encouragement to the construction of medium-rise and high-rise buildings. Even in the case of rural peasant housing, two or three storey houses should be built, full use made of space, and non-productive use of land reduced insofar as possible.

Mountain slopes and wastelands should be used to a great extent for the building of houses with little or no farmland taken over for that purpose.

In order to do a good job of grain production, the experience of advanced counties and municipalities shows that three links must be firmly grasped. The first is full implementation of the series of rural programs and policies that have been adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee for further arousal of the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. Indoctrination should now be directed toward rural cadres and the masses of commune members for full obedience to the country's overall interests, and emphasis placed on doing a good job in perfecting agricultural production responsibility systems, while at the same time adopting some effective economic measures to make the peasants happy to grow grain. One important point in this regard is to make the earnings of grain growing commune members about the same as those of commune members engaged in other kinds of production. Beginning last year, simultaneous with widespread ideological indoctrination in love of country and love of the collective, rural communes and brigades in Shaoxing Municipality promoted a system of even proportional basic remuneration and bonuses using agricultural brigades as the basis for all occupations. They used some of the profits of commune and brigade enterprises to subsidize grain production, used economic methods to stabilize workforces engaged in farming, established responsibility systems, encouraged cadres to strive to do a good job of grain production, and such policy measures, which brought fine results and merit emulation by all jurisdiction. Second is serious attention to the work of promoting and popularizing scientific techniques in agriculture to raise the level of scientific farming and tremendously increase grain yields per unit of area. As a result of several decades of effort, Zhejiang Province has achieved experience in "doubling the goal" in yields per mu and ton of grain per mu bumper output over large areas. Last year, yields from the province's 22 million mu of grain fields averaged more than 1,300 jin per mu. However, from somewhat more than 5 million mu or about one-fourth of the grainfield area, yields were less than 1,000 jin per mu. Were it possible to improve these low yield fields so they would produce the average yield of the province's grainfields, each year grain output would increase by 2 billion jin. Were it possible through popularization of "double the goal" field and ton of grain field advanced scientific and technical experiences, through intensification of farmland capital construction, steady improvement in agricultural production conditions, and by devoting very, very strict attention to seeds, fertilizer, prevention and control of diseases and insect pests, and arranging for an early, intermediate, and late three crop season to make scientific farming reach a new level, all existing grainfields in the province becoming "double the goal" fields by the year 2000, by that year grain output would total more than 35 billion jin. This is a major way in which the province can solve the food problem. However, looked at in terms of Zhejiang's situation of a large population relative to land, there has to be a second course, namely, full use of the province's advantages in being located along the sea, and having many beaches, stream flats, and yellow soil hills that can be reclaimed or developed in year by year expansion of the grainfield area. Since founding of the People's Republic, reclamation of sea beaches and development of yellow soil hills and wastelands has gradually increased in scale so that by now 1.85 million mu have been reclaimed from the sea and cultivated land expanded by almost

1.[illegible] million mu; in addition 2.3 million mu of yellow soil hills and other wastelands have been developed. This newly added cultivated land vastly promotes development of grain production and economic diversification. Take Xiaoshan County for example. In the 12 year period between 1969 and 1981, this county reclaimed and used 210,000 mu of sea beaches into which 10,500 households migrated. In these beach areas, two new communes were built and produced 820 million jin of grain, 20 million jin of soybeans, 220,000 dan of ginned cotton, 1.28 million dan of oil-bearing crops, 910,000 dan of jute, 58,000 dan of silkworm cocoons, and 74,000 dan of freshwater fish. Accumulated output value of major agricultural sideline products amounted to 250 million yuan. This was more than four times the amount of national investment and funds the area itself provided. During the past 20 years, Shangyu County has reclaimed 140,000 mu of sea beaches from which it has developed for agriculture almost 90,000 mu. During the past 8 years, it has produced 110 million mu of grain. Comrades in these two counties said with great understanding that reclamation of beaches to create farmland is a great undertaking to "create prosperity for posterity, and get benefits now." A survey done by departments concerned shows that the sea beach area in the province above a theoretical datum plane amounts to almost 4 million mu of which 1 million mu could be developed within a short period of time. Yellow soil hills, stream flats and other wastelands that could be developed also amount to several million mu. Were we able to collect and apply funds and material resources from the state, the province, prefectures, municipalities, and counties, as well as from communes and brigades, after more than a decade or several decades of effort, most of this potential could be developed for use. In accordance with the principle of adapting general methods to local situations, some of it could be used to grow grain and some of it could be used to grow economic crops, so that by the year 2000 or a little longer, several billion jin more of grain and large quantities of industrial raw materials could be harvested annually.

Reclamation of sea beaches and development of wasteland is an arduous task requiring that we invest large quantities of manpower, material, and financial resources. Still, the practice of Xiaoshan and Shangyu counties, and of [illegible] Municipality have demonstrated that so long as we adopt correct programs and policies, these problems are not difficult to solve either. For the past 10 years, they have used the method of relying primarily on commune and brigade collective accumulations and contributions by the masses plus some subsidies from the state, which have substantially solved difficulties in insufficient funds. They used a method whereby annually the county and communes did centralized planning and centralized organization of workforces for reclamation of beaches, dividing up the land for planting on the bases of the quantity of workforces provided for a satisfactory solution to the problem of getting workforces. They have also gradually formed a corps specialized in reclamation work. Their adoption of the method of "civilian operation with public support" has solved various practical hardships for several tens of thousands of immigrants. They adopted methods such as "collectively organized [illegible] efforts in harvesting and planting, and field care contracted to individual workers with remuneration linked to output." They established and perfected production systems of responsibility in reclaimed areas. In short, they found through practice a collection of effective and workable experiences. All that is needed is further future improvement, and it will be possible to formulate gradually a county, a prefecture, or even a provincial three year reclamation plan, or an 18 year long range plan that can pretty well solve various problems in reclamation.

2

Energy is the "grain" of industry. Zhejiang Province's energy resources are inadequate; there is a limit to uniform coal allocations from the state; there are numerous difficulties in transporting cooperation coal from outside the province; and the conflict between supply and demand is extremely pronounced. This year's gap is already greater than 20 percent. This situation of shortage cannot be ameliorated within a short period of time. In order to insure the fine impetus of continued annual growth in the province's industry and to genuinely solve the problem of jobs for large numbers of the workforce resulting from population increase, the energy problem has to be studied well.

The program of the party and the State Council for solving the conflict between supply and demand for energy is as follows: simultaneous emphasis on development and conservation, with priority going to conservation in the near term. On the basis of realities in Zhejiang Province, in addition to state transfers and cooperation from outside the province, we must emphasize self-reliance, particularly the conservation of energy. How much energy resources restrict the economy will be determined by our resolve, our actions, and our achievements in the conservation of energy. Thus we must adhere for a long time to a guiding idea that has energy conservation as its main ingredient and that strives through the conservation of energy to hasten development of industry and agriculture, and to seek economic benefits.

First of all, in the course of reorganizing enterprises, strict attention should be given energy conservation. In addition to the small number of enterprises whose production techniques are backward, whose energy consumption is high, whose economic effectiveness is poor, who compete for raw materials with developed enterprises, and which do not improve despite reorganization that are to be closed, suspended, merged, or retooled, for other existing enterprises, it is urgent that the following four matters receive attention. One is to lower energy consumption per unit of product. Today a great gap exists among one enterprise and another in energy consumption required to make any given item, and a great potential exists. Second is to proceed from the need to conserve energy in further readjustment of product structure. For products that require high energy consumption, state and provincial plans should be rigorously adhered to in order to control production. There is to be no echelon by echelon increase in numbers with the selling by enterprises themselves of excess production and disguised diversion of energy. Third is the launching of technical improvements centering around energy conservation. This includes replacement and improvements in equipment that accounts for most energy consumption such as boilers, motor vehicles, transformers, water pumps, electric fans, and industrial furnaces, use of waste heat, and the building of heat processing in cities in which industry is fairly concentrated. For electroplating, forging, casting, and such specialized technological centers, several neighboring enterprises can join together to build a succession of small stations to supply head, and actively promote use of blended coal, etc. With an increase in large electric power grids and high efficiency large capacity generating units, most of the province's existing condensing turbine generator units can be converted to reverse pressure [5154 1090] or air pump generating units for the realization of thermal power linked to production, which can both save large quantities of raw coal and generate electricity. A group of new technical methods for encouraging promotion of energy conservation through economic policies should be studied, and problems in energy conservation technical improvement measures providing good social effectiveness but low benefits to industries should be properly solved. Fourth is the need to strengthen energy management, formulation of fixed quotas for energy consumption and maximum limits on energy used in the manufacture of major industrial products, establishment of a system of rewards and penalties, and adherence to selection of the best in providing supplies of energy. Some people say that in Zhejiang Province's energy conservation work, many trades and industries are fairly advanced in national terms, so further attention to energy conservation is like "trying to squeeze oil from a stone, not much coming out." Such a static way of looking at the problem does not fit in with objective realities.

Second, in future development of industry, every available means should be used to develop all sorts of energy-saving kinds of products, which is to say products, the making of which produces little or no smoke. Zhejiang Province has abundant workforce resources, and skilled craftsmen who are clever and deft are numerous. To meet domestic and international market needs, there are a large number of trades and industries and products that consume little energy and that provide jobs for the workforce that can be developed. A look at the present situation shows great prospects for arts and crafts, ready-made clothing, electronic instruments, food processing, pharmaceuticals and medical apparatus and instruments, complete structural components for rural, urban, and town house construction, scrapping and building of ships, toys and furniture (steel, wood, bamboo, and rattan), items used by women, children, and old folks, articles used in culture, education, and athletics, essences, perfumes, and cosmetics, aquatic products processing, swimming articles and souvenirs, development and [illegible] of various kinds of stones, etc. Take arts and crafts for example, the main products of which are drawnwork and ambroderies, the plaiting of bamboo and grasses, silk and woolen rugs, stone carvings, etc. These trades [illegible] materials, consume virtually no energy, and they [illegible] an average of 690 specialized employees for every 1 million yuan of fixed assets net value, plus 1,380 people outside the plant engaged in sideline occupation processing. According to statistics from the end of 1981, the province has a total of 219 of this type enterprise (not including commune and brigade run enterprises), hiring more than 36,400 workers, plus an additional [illegible] million people outside plants engaged in agricultural sideline industry processing. [illegible] annual industrial output value is 425 million yuan of which the value of goods exported is 343 million yuan, or 80 percent of the total. Along with future expansion of export sales, active production of products suitable [illegible] demand and the opening of domestic markets have broad prospects for development. Take as another example the moso bamboo that Zhejiang Province produces in abundance. The bamboo stalks, branches, shoots, [illegible] can all be used to develop bamboo manufactures requiring no energy. According to a representative sampling, a single pole of moso bamboo is worth only 1 yuan, but after rough processing it is worth 2.50 yuan. When processed into a bamboo article, it is worth 3.40 yuan. When processed into a highly finished bamboo article, it is worth 7.50 yuan, and when processed into a product for foreign trade, it is worth between 10 and 40 yuan. Zhejiang Province has moso bamboo reserves amounting to 580 million plants, and annual cutting amounts to about 65 million plants, the amount purchased by the state amounting to one-fourth the national total. By developing the processing of moso bamboo and its byproducts, a very large amount of the workforce can be accommodated and much increase made in social wealth. Ready-made clothing also require little consumption of energy and provide for the employment of a substantial workforce. The potential they offer is very large, and the need for ready-made clothing cannot be satisfied either domestically or abroad. In 1980 output of ready-made clothing in the province amounted to an average of only 0.35 items per capita, much lower than the national average of 0.63 items. Exports of ready-made clothing amounted to 3.16 percent of total national exports. In the food industry, for every 10,000 yuan of output value 1.61 tons of coal are consumed. This is an industrial sector with fairly low energy consumption. Zhejiang Province's agricultural sideline product resources are abundant, and conditions for development of food processing are very good. In future, in addition to emphasizing canned foods, we should also actively develop dairy manufactures, beverages, baby foods, health foods, tourist foods, etc. In addition are various social service trades, which also deserve our conscientious attention. Naturally, development of energy saving industries has to be done in a planned way with no going off half cocked or rushing into precipitate action. It has to be done on the basis of social needs with the emphasis on meeting demand, and quality, varieties, and colors, designs, and sizes being taken into consideration.

Simultaneously, much attention must be devoted to the work of developing resources. Construction of mainstay projects for coal and electric power in the province has to be hastened and active support has to be given to production from small county coal mines in a continuation of attention to the development of coal resources for local or nearby use. Small scale hydroelectric power projects should be actively developed, and methane gas as well as use of methane gas energy to generate electricity should continue to be promoted. Furthermore, every effort should be made to achieve increase in the annual uniform allocations of coal by the state. Of crucial importance in this is the transportation problem. In future, in addition to railroad transportation, full use should be made of the beneficial conditions of the Chang Jiang, the Grand Canal, and coastal shipping to achieve greater movement of coal into the province along waterways. The enthusiasm of prefectures, municipalities, counties, and enterprises should continue to be aroused for the concentration of some of their grain and funds to achieve the importation into the province annually of a certain quantity of cooperation coal and economic coal, and gradually to open new paths for the use of techniques, equipment, or other industrial goods in exchange for coal.

In summary, in order to maintain the province's steady development of economic construction during the 1980's, great efforts will have to be devoted to the two problems of energy and grain. We should clearly see both the prospects and the difficulties. Only through our solid and arduous struggle, a seeking after benefits, and laying a good foundation can we be sure of be able to open bright vistas for the province's vigorous economic development.

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CSO: 4007/603

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 10 September, Zhejiang Province had procured 4,058 million jin of early rice, overfulfilling the target of 4,031 million jin set for the province. [OW011033 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Sep 82]

CSO: 4007/22

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TITLE: "Economic Significance of Fresh Water Algae"

SOURCE: Beijing SHENGWUXUE TONGBAO [BULLETIN OF BIOLOGY] in Chinese No 5, Sep 82 pp 1-3, 26

ABSTRACT: In China, there is a long history of utilizing edible fresh water algae; the most common is Nostoc commune, commonly called wood-ear of the ground. Others, such as Nostoc flagelliforme, and some species of Prasiola, Cladophora, and Spirogyra are considered delicacies. Aside from the aspect of direct use as food, the paper discusses the following aspects of usefulness of fresh water algae to call attention to the abundant resources of fresh water algae and many ways of using them to serve China's 4-modernizations: (1) As feed of domesticated fresh water fish; (2) As excellent organic fertilizer for soils; (3) In the process of natural propagation, fresh water algae absorb and utilize inorganic salts and harmful elements in the water to eliminate pollution and purify the water; (4) Photosynthesis process of fresh water algae releases oxygen and hydrogen in large quantities and an experiment in Japan has succeeded in utilizing algae to generate electricity under dim visible light of cloudy days; (6) The existence and activity of fossil algae form an important indicator in coal, petroleum, and other mineral prospecting; (7) Uses of fresh water algae in pharmaceutics, paper-making, etc. The harmful aspects of a few species of fresh water algae are very briefly mentioned also.

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